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JOINT DECLARATION WITH ANGOLA SIGNED

AU101950 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Oct 81 p 1, 2

["Joint Declaration" signed in Sofia 6 October 1981 by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, and by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-labor party and president of Angola]

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA- Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, paid an official visit to Bulgaria as head of a party-state delegation from 2 to 6 October 1981.

During his visit, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos and his delegation were accorded a very warm and cordial welcome -- an expression of the genuine feelings of friendship and fraternity between the two peoples.

Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos laid a wreath and paid honors to the casket of Georgi Dimitrov, leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people and eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement.

During his visit, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA- Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, visited a number of cultural and historically noteworthy sites as well as industrial and agricultural projects and acquainted himself with the achievements of the Bulgarian people in building a developed socialist society.

Official talks between the first party and state leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the People's Republic of Angola were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, genuine friendship, mutual respect and understanding.

On the Bulgarian side, the talks were attended by Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council; Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs; Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary; Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee secretary; Toncho Chakurov, BCP Central Committee member and minister of machine building and electronics; Aleksandur Petrov, BCP Central Committee candidate member and chairman of the National Agrarian-Industrial Union Central Council Executive Committee and Boyan Mikhaylov, Bulgarian ambassador to Angola.

On the Angolan side, the talks were attended by Alfonso (Van Dunem), MPLA - Labor Party Central Committee secretary on international issues; Paulo (Teysera) Jorge, MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs; Artur Vidal Gomes, MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee member and minister of agriculture; (Alberto Bentu Ribeyru), minister of industry; Paulino Pinto Joao, secretary of state for cooperation; Lt Col (Antoniu Jose Miranda), member of the FAPLA [as published] general staff and chief at the Logistics Directorate at the Ministry of Defense; Maj (Jose Maria), secretary of the president of the People's Republic of Angola, on matters of defense and security; and (Carlos Fernandes), secretary of the president of the People's Republic of Angola on international matters.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Jose Eduardo dos Santos briefed each other on the domestic situations in their countries and reviewed in detail the state of the bilateral relations as well as the prospects for their further expansion and deepening.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov acquainted the esteemed guest with the great successes which the Bulgarian people have achieved in fulfilling the directives of the 12th BCP Congress on building a developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

On his part, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos briefed Todor Zhivkov about the successes which the Angolan people have achieved in the national renewal process and in carrying out deep political, socioeconomical and cultural reforms as well as about the decisions of the First Extraordinary MPLA- Labor Party Congress on setting up a material and ideological basis for building socialism.

He emphasized that Angola is confidently marching along the path to socialism regardless of the aggravated military-political condition created by the constant aggressive actions on the side of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa supported by the most reactionary imperialistic forces in the world.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, highly appraised the great successes achieved by the Angolan people in strengthening the political and economic independence of Angola, in creating the necessary conditions for building socialism and in securing the defense of the revolutionary achievements, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasized the major role and contribution of the People's Republic of Angola to strengthening the front of the progressive and democratic forces in Africa and throughout the world in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and Zionism. He also expressed full support and solidarity of the Bulgarian communists and all Bulgarians with the heroic struggle of the Angolan people against the South African aggressors and against all attempts of imperialism and reaction to destabilize the revolutionary power of the country. In this connection, Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasized the irrevocable right of legitimate defense, individual or collective, of the People's Republic of Angola, in conformity with article 51 of the UN Charter.

The Angolan side highly appraised the assistance rendered by the Fatherland Front National Council and by the People's Republic of Bulgaria in connection with the latest aggression of the racist armed forces against the People's Republic of Angola

Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA- Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, highly appraised the great successes of the Bulgarian people, achieved in building a developed socialist society under the leadership of the BCP as well as the principled and consistent foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria of strengthening peace and security, and understanding and cooperation among the peoples of the Balkans and Europe and throughout the world.

During the talks, the two sides were pleased to establish that the relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries and peoples are constantly expanding and enriching themselves on the principles of friendship and cooperation treaty between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Angola signed in Luanda in October 1978 and in full conformity with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The two sides confirmed the mutual desire and determination to continue to make greater efforts to develop and deepen the fraternal ties and comprehensive cooperation between the BCP and the MPLA as well as between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Angola and between the Bulgarian and Angolan peoples.

The two leaders expressed a readiness and determination to continue to cooperate for further active development and expansion of interstate relations by using various forms and means -- meetings, consultations, etc -- on questions of bilateral political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation as well as on major international problems.

The two sides were pleased to establish the progress achieved in developing bilateral cooperation in a number of significant economic spheres -- mining-geological research, agriculture, power supply, scientific-technical cooperation, industry, transportation etc. In this respect they highly appraised the activity of the joint Bulgarian-Angolan commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Along with this, it was emphasized that the dynamic development of the two countries' economies is providing greater and broader possibilities for mutual cooperation on a long-term planning basis.

Major progress was also established in the development and expansion of bilateral cultural and sports cooperation which is enabling the people to get closer and better acquainted. On the Bulgarian side most cordial gratitude was expressed for marking in the People's Republic of Angola various and useful initiatives connected with the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state which were carried out under the auspices of the national committee established for this purpose and with the participation of high-ranking party and state officials.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, conveyed cordial greetings and wishes to the Bulgarian people in connection with the noteworthy 1,300th jubilee of the Bulgarian state.

During the visit of Jose Eduardo dos Santos to Bulgaria, the following documents were signed:

A cooperation agreement in the sphere of power supply;

An agreement on commercial maritime navigation;

A convention on cooperation in the production and processing of soybeans;

A convention on the production, industrial processing and sale of tobacco;

A plan on cultural and scientific cooperation for 1982-1983;

A long-term cooperation protocol in the sphere of agroindustry;

A protocol on expanding cooperation in mining and geological research and in building up a complex for mineral fertilizers; and

An agreement on the general terms for trade credits.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, discussed the present international situation and were pleased to establish full unanimity of the two countries' stand on the issues discussed.

They were pleased to emphasize the deepening of the worldwide revolutionary process, the strengthening of the world socialist system, the dimension and successes of the national-liberation movement in Africa and in the other continents, and the intensification of the struggle of the progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces in the world for safeguarding peace and international security.

Along with this, the two leaders expressed deep anxiety over the exacerbation of the international situation and aggravation of international tension as a result of the actions of the imperialist and reactionary forces, primarily of the United States, which are resulting in undermining the process of detente and intensifying the arms race by creating genuine danger for world peace and security.

In this connection they characterized the U.S. administration's decision to begin the production of the neutron bomb as a further grave provocation against world public opinion, as an aggressive act and an extremely dangerous step leading to further intensification in the arms race, in rearmament and in increasing the threat of nuclear war.

The two sides wholeheartedly support the program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress for stabilizing the international situation, reducing international tension and strengthening the process of detente, peace and international security.

They expressed hope that the peace-loving forces in the world will stop the new militaristic wave of the most reactionary imperialist forces.

The two leaders expressed themselves in favor of safeguarding and deepening detence in Europe and of fully implementing the Helsinki Final Act. They also expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting will end with the acceptance of constructive decisions in all areas, in the interest of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world as well as that it will make decisions on convening a conference on European disarmament which will be a first stage toward full and general disarmament. They expressed themselves in favor of resuming the talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe by observing the principle of equal security to the countries and sharply condemned the attempts of the NATO aggressive circles to violate the established balance on the European continent by deploying new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in West Europe.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA - Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, highly appraised the efforts of the countries of the socialist community for stabilization, detente and peace, disarmament and security, and understanding and cooperation among all peoples in the world. In this connection, he fully supported the stand on creating nuclear-free zones on the Balkans and in Europe as recently expressed by the first party and state leaders of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, comrades Todor Zhivkov and Leonid Brezhnev, the implementation of which would substantially help to strengthen the peace.

The two party and state leaders discussed in detail the situation on the African continent. They condemned the policy of the new U.S. administration in Africa which aims to involve the African states in its aggressive plans and energetically condemned the shameful alliance of the United States with the apartheid regime of South Africa, the gross interference in the domestic affairs of the independent African countries and the U.S. administration's declaration that the national-liberation movements are "terrorists". They also condemned the establishment of military bases in Africa as grave threats to the freedom and independence of the African countries and to international security.

The two sides condemned the continuing occupation of Namibia's territory and using it as a base for armed attacks against the People's Republic of Angola. They also condemned U.S. complicity in grossly violating the sovereignty, territorial integrity and interference in the domestic affairs of the People's Republic of Angola.

The two sides once more confirmed their solidarity and support for the struggle waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] -- its only and sole legitimate representative. The two sides insist upon the immediate end to the occupation of Namibia and upon the full application of resolution 435 adopted by the UN Security Council on granting independence to Namibia.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, expressed his high appreciation of the great international support and comprehensive assistance which the MPLA - Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola are rendering to the people of Namibia in their struggle.

The two sides resolutely denounced the policy of apartheid conducted by the South African Republic and stressed that the continuation of this policy is possible only thanks to the support rendered by certain Western forces, primarily the United States, which declared the Republic of South Africa their "natural ally". The two leaders insist upon the application of comprehensive and full sanctions against the racist regime in South Africa. The two sides once more confirmed their solidarity with and support for the struggle of the South African people against apartheid and for national and social liberation, under the leadership of their revolutionary vanguard -- the African National Congress.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaira, expressed his positive evaluation of the contribution made by the African "frontline states" to the struggle of the peoples in South Africa and energetically denounced the pressure, interference and constant violation of their sovereignty and territorial integrity being committed by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa.

The two sides expressed support for the decisions adopted by the Organization of African Unity as regards the settlement of the question of Western Sahara on the basis of the West Sahara people's right of self-determination.

The two leaders remarked with concern that the situation in the Middle East continues to be alarming and tense. They expressed their countries' support for and solidarity with the struggle of the Arab peoples against Israeli aggression. The two sides expressed themselves in favor of a comprehensive and full settlement of the Middle East problem on a just and lasting basis which must envisage the full and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, including eastern Jerusalem. They also expressed themselves in favor of the guarantee of the irrevocable rights of the Arab people for self-determination of Palestine, including their right to create their own independent state. This settlement must also guarantee the security of all states in the area.

The two sides rejected the separatist, anti-Arab Camp David deal which is complicating the situation in the Middle East. They insist that the process of the peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict should include the PLO -- the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people -- on a basis of equal rights.

The two sides stressed the urgent necessity of guaranteeing peace and security in the Persian Gulf and highly appreciated the joint efforts of the socialist and nonaligned countries in the struggle to transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of lasting peace and cooperation.

The two countries confirmed their support for the declaration of the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan adopted in August 1980 regarding the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan through negotiations with the neighboring countries Iran and Pakistan.

The two sides supported the constructive proposals submitted by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea aimed at transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation. The two leaders denounced any attempts of aggression or interference aimed at threatening the sovereignty and territorial integrity of these countries.

Discussing the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean basin, the two sides once again welcomed the successes of the Cuban people in consolidating socialism and the victory of the revolutionary process in Nicaragua and expressed their support and solidarity for the struggle of the heroic people in El Salvador under the leadership of their revolutionary vanguard -- the "Farabundo Marti" national liberation front and the "Revolutionary Democratic Front" -- as well as the struggle of the other peoples in the area, who are fighting against a policy of exploitation and merciless terror, conducted by the military-dictatorial regimes which are supported and imposed by North American imperialism.

The two sides stressed their loyalty to the principles laid down in the UN Charter and declared themselves in favor of a further enhancement of the role played by this organization in strengthening world peace and international security.

The two leaders expressed their positive evaluation of the important role played by the nonaligned countries movement in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and Zionism in defending the principles of independence and sovereignty of states for unity and unity of action in the struggle for the consolidation of peace, security, understanding and cooperation among peoples all over the world.

The two sides expressed themselves in favor of establishing a new international economic order based on a just and equal basis, in favor of every people's right freely to use their own natural resources to their own benefit in favor of liquidating exploitation and discrimination in international trade as imposed by imperialism.

Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed his gratitude to Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally, to the BCP Central Committee, to the State Council and to the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the cordial and fraternal hospitality accorded to him personally and to the officials accompanying him.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA - Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, invited Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to pay an official, friendly visit to the People's Republic of Angola. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The exact date of the visit will be set later.

6 October 1981, Sofia.

[Signed] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA - Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, on behalf of the People's Republic of Angola.

## BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE -- Varna, 8 Oct (BTA) -- "Rational use of electricity for illumination" is the theme of the 5th national concerence opened at the international home of scientists in Varna today. Representatives of the GDR, Poland, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, the FRG, West Berlin, Britain, Denmark, Finland and other countries attend it. Professor Petko Vluchkov read a paper on the possibilities of rational use of electricity for illumination. The paper read by Professor (Johannes de Boor) (Netherlands), president of the International Commission on Illumination (CIE), was dedicated to the problem of development of illumination facilities in relation to the present energy situation. Bulgarian and foreign researchers and specialists reported on rational designing, manufacture and exploitation of illumination equipment, on the psychological and economic problems of artificial illumination, light sources and illumination bodies. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1503 GMT 8 Oct 81 AU]

SOFIA-HO CHI MINH AIRLINE -- Sofia, 9 Oct (BTA) -- On October 10 this year a "TU-154B", airplane of the "Balkan" Bulgarian Civil Aviation, is to fly for the first time on the newly inaugurated trans-continental Sofia-Abu-Dhabi-Colombo-Ho Chi Minh passenger airline. This is the 41st airline of the Bulgarian Civil Aviation and is to be the longest one. The airplane is to cover the distance (11 thousand kilometers) in 16 hours, 30 minutes. The 120 passengers will have all the conditions necessary for spending pleasantly and conveniently the time of the Far East flight.. The airplane which is to fly over 14 countries is to be served by three crews. The "TU-154B" take off will be on Saturday and its landing in Sofia -- on Monday. Recently a cooperation agreement has been signed by the "Balkan" Bulgarian Civil Aviation and the "Hant Khong Vietnam" air transport enterprise in the field of operational, trading and finance activity. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 9 Oct 81 AU]

HUNGARIAN CONTROL COMMITTEE -- At the invitation of the Committee on State and People's Control, a working group of the Central People's Control Commission of the Hungarian People's Republic visited Bulgaria. On 8 October the delegation was received by Georgi Atnasov, BCP Central Committee secretary, chairman of the Committee on State and People's Control and deputy chairman of the State Council. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 8 Oct 81 AU]

## CTK VIEWS POLISH STRIKES, MEAT SUPPLY SITUATIONS

LD132148 Prague CTK in English 1938 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Oct (Ceteka correspondent) -- A 24-hour "warning" strike began today in 40 enterprises in the town of Tomaszow in the Piotrkow Voivodship (region).

By means of strikes "Solidarity" strives to achieve among other things an improvement in the meat rationing system and the immediate introduction of additional paid health in the chemical industry.

The strike was announced in spite of Monday's appeal of the Presidium of the so-called National Coordination Commission of "Solidarity" local organizations continue their threats to call strikes in Skierniewice, Suwalski and other voivodships.

The unrealistic character of the demands for improvement of meat supplies is obvious from figures revealed yesterday by government spokesman Jerzy Urban. In comparison with the last year, purchases of fattened cattle from individual farmers will drop by about 600,000 tons. The situation is being worsened also by some "Solidarity" organizations which in various buying centres confiscate arbitrarily fattened cattle for their members.

## LIBYA'S FOREIGN SECRETARY ARRIVES FOR VISIT

### Chnoupek Greets At-Turayki

LD131430 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] The official friendly visit of 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of foreign affairs of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, began in Czechoslovakia today, and is marked by the constantly deepening Czechoslovak-Libyan cooperation.

The guest was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs.

### Talks With Chnoupek Begin

LD132138 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, the secretary of foreign affairs of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, today started an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia.

He had talks with the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, Bohuslav Chnoupek, on the implementation of the results of the talks of the highest representatives of the two countries, Gustav Husak and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The two representatives noted with satisfaction that the mutual political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural relations are developing dynamically and are reaching constantly higher levels. When they reviewed current international politics Bohuslav Chnoupek and 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki pointed out that the aggressive course of imperialism, especially that of the United States, to act from a position of strength is aimed at harming the interests both of socialism and of the progressive developing countries. They paid considerable attention to developments in the Arab region where the actions of international terrorism carried out by imperialism are increasing tension even more. In this connection they condemned the U.S. provocations against Libya aimed at intimidating the Libyan people and diverting them from their revolutionary path.

CHNOUPEK VIEWS UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD131246 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2020 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Interview with Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek by editor (?Dr Martin Siling) -- recorded; date, place not given]

[Text] [Siling] How would you characterize the initiative of socialist countries and which circumstances influenced above all the deliberations?

[Chnoupek] I think that socailist countries as always, but this year even more strongly, acted in the framework of their coordinated policy on the proven path of fighting for peace and peaceful cooperation which has been formulated in very exact terms in the program of peace for the eighties, [word indistinct] of the deliberations of the last congress of Soviet communists. And we have focused our attention, above all, on those proposals voiced by Comrade Gromyko in his speech -- a proposal for those documents, those appeals which the General Assembly was to approve which are connected above all with the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe, the prevention of the use of nuclear arms and the other Soviet initiative: the prevention of a conflict in space.

As far as we are concerned, we have proposed a resolution which should revive again, or better, safeguard the implementation of our declaration on international cooperation on the issues of disarmament which was adopted by the General Assembly in 1979, 2 years ago, a resolution which could be a good thing, namely, in this complex situation for talks on disarmament issues, and we believe that they will start.

[Question] Comrade Minister, what would you like to add in conclusion?

[Answer] Well, in conclusion I would like to say one thing: This year, as always in the past, we have made use of this world forum to discuss a number of bilateral questions. I met 20 or possibly more ministers of foreign affairs of European and developing states, above all, in this connection ministers from socialist countries. And with each of them we have, in the question of the development of mutual relations, taken a small step forward. This is true above all about the development of relations with our neighbors, the FRG and Austria, and this is true about the cooperation with countries of Africa, Latin America and Asia; and, of course, with socialist countries we have discussed in detail the questions of development of mutual relations on the basis of the final resolutions of the congresses of our parties.

I think that this also was a contribution of the Czechoslovak foreign policy to the strengthening of peace and peace cooperation.

LENART ADDRESSES RALLY FOR PCP'S CUNHAL

AU081934 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Oct 81 p 2

["From the Speech by Comrade Jozef Lenart," member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at the 6 October "Manifestation of International Solidarity" at the ZTS heavy engineering works in Bratislava, held in honor of a Cunhal-led Portuguese Communist Party Delegation]

[Excerpts] Comrade J. Lenart first welcomed the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] delegation led by its general secretary, A. Cunhal, on behalf of the CPSL Central Committee, the inhabitants of Bratislava and the working people of all Slovakia and expressed his pleasure that during their sojourn in the CSSR, the Portuguese comrades are also paying a visit to Slovakia.

It is well known, he said, that the struggle of the Czech and Slovak people for national freedom, social justice and social progress had in many respects been similar to the fierce struggle, full of sacrifice, waged against the fascist dictatorship, for freedom and democracy by the working people of Portugal, under the leadership of communists, for many decades. And we also remember well that thousands of revolutionaries and patriots displayed extraordinary heroism in this struggle, many of whom lost their lives.

When speaking about the complicated and fierce struggle of the Portuguese working people, we must also underscore and highly appreciate the leading force in this struggle, the political and ideological leader of the workers class and people's masses -- the heroic and glorious party of Portuguese communists. It was and remains an irreversible truth that if there is a new Portugal, if the working people are defending their gains and resisting the onslaught of counterrevolution, it is primarily due to their fighting vanguard -- the Communist Party, which is a truly Leninist, revolutionary and patriotic people's party.

The Portuguese comrades' heroic struggle, owing to its importance and impact, transcends the Portuguese borders and constitutes a contribution to democratic and progressive forces in Europe and in the world.

Comrade J. Lenart then recalled the unforgettable, unique and inspiring meetings of last spring, when he had an opportunity, with a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, to acquaint himself on the spot with the work of the Portuguese comrades.

At that time we expressed high appreciation, and do so again, for the high-principled, class-based policy of the Portuguese communists, their intrinsic ties with the working people and their loyality to Marxism-Leninism, which enables them to creatively and successfully work for the people.

We were immensely impressed by their dedication and selflessness, their high combat morale, humility, assiduousness and persistence.

The six decades of the party's work and struggles have also confirmed the Portuguese communists' warm patriotism and profound internationalism. We were able to see for ourselves and were greatly impressed by the fact that, in defiance of the enemies' hateful attacks, communists and other working people support the national liberation movement, proudly identify with the workers movement all over the world and, most of all, express their warm internationalist feelings to the socialist countries and their love for the Soviet Union in particular.

And we can also state that sincere fraternal, truly proletarian and internationalist bonds also link Portuguese and Czechoslovak communists and the working people of our two countries.

In this context he quoted the words of Comrade A. Cunhal proclaimed at a meeting of communists from the suburbs of Lisbon that no one will ever succeed in separating Portuguese communists from communists in the socialist countries.

For us communists and other working people of Czechoslovakia, Comrade J. Lenart said, these words are a commitment and also our own sincere belief.

The great, admirable and multifaceted work that was and continues to be carried out by Portuguese communists reflects the revolutionary wisdom and high political qualities and abilities of the Central Committee, which is led by the great revolutionary and distinguished figure of the international communist movement, General Secretary Comrade Alvaro Cunhal.

Allow me to assure you at this unique moment, dear Comrade Cunhal, and all Portuguese communists, that you have and will always have in us loyal and faithful friends.

In the final part of his speech, Comrade J. Lenart stressed that the firmer the socialist community is, the greater its political weight, its economic strength and its defense capability will be, and the more realistic and the safer will also be mankind's hope that peace will be maintained and strengthened.

We recall this fundamental truth in a gravely worsened international situation, worsened as a result of the adventruous policy of reactionary, especially American, imperialist circles.

The most urgent and fateful task of progressive forces, nations, realistic politicians from capitalist countries, of all mankind in this dangerous situation, which threatens to grow into a nuclear conflict in which the very existence of the human race and its civilization is at stake, is to make every effort to prevent a catastrophe, to strengthen peace and to ensure the continuation of the process of detente. That is why the Soviet Union's proposal that the state and those politicians be denounced and condemned as committing the greatest crime against the human race who are preparing and would be the first to launch a nuclear attack resounds so emphatically at this moment.

Our party, government and millions of working people support with ever greater resolution the peace proposals submitted by the Soviet Union. We will strive to contribute ever more actively and fruitfully to the struggle against war, against death and for a life in peace. Therefore, we will continue to enhance the strength and the unity of the socialist community, the international communist and workers movement and the national liberation movement, the cohesion of all democratic forces in the world.

In conclusion, Comrade J. Lenart expressed the conviction that the visit of the PCP delegation and the results of its Prague talks with a CPCZ delegation will significantly contribute to intensifying the traditional ties of fraternal friendship existing between our communist parties.

Through Comrade Cunhal, he conveyed comradely militant greetings to the PCP Central Committee, all Portuguese communists, progressive and democratic forces and all working people as well as wishes for new successes in their difficult struggle for a better life, for independence and dignity of Portugal.

ECONOMIC-TECHNICAL PROTOCOL WITH BULGARIA SIGNED

AU091808 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Oct 81 p 2

[CTK report: "Deepening of Cooperation Between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria; The CSSR-Bulgarian Session Ended With the Signing of a Protocol"]

[Text] Prague, 7 Oct (CTK) -- The 21st session of the Czechoslovak-Bulgarian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation ended with the signing of a protocol at the Kolodeje state castle in Prague on Wednesday.

The document, which was signed by the heads of the two delegations, CSSR Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle and Grigor Stouchkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, contains the results of the committee's 3-day deliberations.

In the course of the session, the two delegations assessed the implementation of the conclusions arising from the meeting of the two countries' premiers last November. They expressed appreciation of the results achieved in fulfilling economic cooperation tasks, especially in the sphere of general engineering metallurgy, chemical and consumer industries and in the sphere of agriculture and nutrition.

They emphasized that possibilities exist for further deepening mutual economic relations in a number of industrial sectors.

In the sphere of science and technology, the cooperation concentrates in particular on exchanging experience and information. The committee further positively assessed the fact that the deepening economic cooperation between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria has made it possible to increase considerably mutual goods exchange in the first 9 months of the year.

A draft of the main trends of expanding and deepening the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the period after 1985 was also discussed at the session. Its objective is to perfect the structure of the two countries' economies and raise their effectiveness. In this, the common endeavor will be, above all, oriented toward engineering and electrical engineering, which are of particular importance to the two countries, and toward the chemical industry and transportation.

LEADERS MEET USSR SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY OFFICIAL

AU091258 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Oct 81 p 1

[CTK report: "Reception by L. Strougal"]

[Text] Prague, 7 October (CTK) -- On Wednesday CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal received in the Hrzan Palace in Prague Dzhermen Gvishiani, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, who is paying a working visit to Czechoslovakia.

They discussed a broad range of issues concerning the further development of science and technology, long-term planning in this area and improvement of the planned management system of the national economy. They both stressed the essential need for further intensifying cooperation in those areas, which are of primary importance in implementing the long-term plans of the socialist community countries.

The reception was attended by CSSR Minister of Finance Leopold Ler. Nikolay Maslennikov, councillor-ambassador of the USSR in the CSSR, was also present.

The same day, the deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for science and technology was also received by Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

LEADERS' MESSAGE ON GDR'S NATIONAL DAY

AU081357 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Oct 81 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to the GDR"]

[Text] Prague, 6 October (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent the following telegram of congratulations to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the GDR's founding, the country's national day.

Dear comrades,

On the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the GDR's founding we send you, the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and all people of the GDR comradely greetings and sincere congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, the people of Czechoslovakia and in our own name.

We in the CSSR highly respect the results achieved by the people of the GDR under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist party in the past 32 years in building a socialist society.

These results rest on dedicated creative work, the loyalty of your country's working people to the best revolutionary traditions of the German workers and communist movement and to the principles of socialist internationalism, and on the close cooperation between the GDR and the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

Owing to its high-principled, peace-promoting foreign policy, active participation in the struggle for lasting peace and detente, and the multifaceted support to progressive forces in the world, the GDR has won high international prestige and is significantly contributing to comprehensively strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

We highly appreciate the successful and multifaceted fraternal cooperation between the CPCZ and the SED, the two states and peoples, based on identical interests and goals in building an advanced socialist society.

The successes of this fruitful cooperation achieved thus far entitle us to express the conviction that our mutual relations will continue to successfully develop and strengthen in the spirit of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 3 October 1977 and in harmony with the conclusions of the two fraternal parties' congresses held this year.

We wish you, dear comrades, and all working people of the GDR many fresh successes in implementing the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress, in building a socialist society in your homeland.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE PORY'S 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMED

LD131722 Prague CTK in English 1550 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Prague, 13 Oct (CETEKA) -- Gustav Husak, communist party general secretary and Czechoslovak president, and federal Premier Lubomir Strougal sent today a telegram of congratulations to 'Ali Nasir Muhammed, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of Democratic Yemen, on revolution day.

The telegram recalled the recent visit to Yemen of the Czechoslovak party and state delegation which laid firm foundations for the development of friendship, cooperation and fraternal solidarity between the two parties and countries.

"We are convinced that these relations will continue to expand successfully, in the spirit of the Czechoslovak-Yemeni treaty of friendship and cooperation, to the benefit of the Czechoslovak and Yemeni people, in the interest of the cause of peace and progress in the world", the message said.

BRIEFS

CUBAN PARTY DELEGATION -- On 2 October, CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Josef Haman received a visiting "study" delegation of the Cuban Communist Party led by Jesus Cao, head of a Cuban Central Committee department. They exchange experience on party work in the sphere of domestic trade and services. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Oct 81 p 2 AU]

SOVIET COMPUTERS -- In the 1982-83 period, the CSSR will import Soviet-made computers of the EC-1045 and EC-1033 type, valued at more than R150 million. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Oct 81 p 6 AU]

DELEGATION TO BUDAPEST -- A delegation of the CSSR's Central Trade Union Council, led by its chairman and WFTU deputy chairman Karel Hoffmann, left Prague for Budapest on 7 October to attend the 8-9 October session of the WFTU bureau, to be devoted mainly to the preparations for the 10th World Trade Union Congress. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Oct 81 p 2 AU]

FISCHER RECEIVES POLISH DEPUTY MINISTER

LD131810 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1730 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Berlin, 13 Oct (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today received Marian Dmochowski, deputy foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic. In the course of exchanging views on the international situation, both men expressed their support for the USSR proposals to limit and reduce strategic arms and nuclear weapons in Europe. They welcomed the USSR-U.S. agreement to begin talks in Geneva on 30 November on arms limitation. They are hoping for a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting, which requires the good will of all participating states.

Oskar Fischer and Marian Dmochowski both expressed themselves in favor of continuing the friendly relations between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic on the basis of their friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty. The GDR foreign minister expressed his expectations that the Polish people will overcome the present crisis and strengthen socialist Poland.

Maciej Wirowski, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the GDR, was present at the friendly meeting. Marian Dmochowski is visiting the GDR for consultations at the invitation of Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S NAUMANN TOURS ANGOLA

LD132236 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1354 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Luanda 13 Oct (ADN) -- A delegation of the SED Central Committee headed by Politburo member Konrad Naumann, which is currently in Angola, today visited the Province of Cabinda. The province, an enclave between the People's Republic of the Congo and the Republic of Zaire, played an important part in the struggle for national liberation of the Angolan people under the leadership of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] people's movement. Today it is an economic center of Angola.

On Monday afternoon the delegation visited Quifangondo. In this town, which lies 20 kilometers from Luanda, the imperialist aggression by South African mercenaries and counterrevolutionary gangs was halted on 10 November 1975, immediately prior to the proclamation of the People's Republic of Angola.

HEINZ KESSLER COMMENTS ON VISIT TO PDRY

AU081306 East Berlin HORIZONT in German issue No 40/81 p 28

[Interview with Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army [NVA]: "Foreign Policy at First Hand: GDR/PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen] - A Manifestation of Comradeship in Arms"]

[Text] HORIZONT: As is well known you recently visited the PDRY at the head of a NVA delegation. First of all, could you say something about the occasion and purpose of this trip?

Heinz Kessler: The NVA delegation which visited the PDRY 31 August-5 September, had been invited by the PDRY Defense Ministry. A powerful manifestation of anti-imperialist solidarity and comradeship in arms took place in Aden on the occasion of the festivities on the 10th anniversary of the PDRY Armed Forces which was commemorated on 1 September. High-ranking military delegations from 15 states, which were led by deputy defense ministers, chiefs of general staff or by other leading cadres were able to see for themselves that in a short time in history a modern, combat-efficient army has been set up in the PDRY which reliably protects the gains of the revolution.

As Ali Nasir Muhammed al-Hasani, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, stressed in his festive speech this has been so first and foremost due to the effective assistance of the USSR. The Soviet Union is rendering comprehensive support to the PDRY in many spheres of social life. It is important for the development of the armed forces that leading cadres are studying at Soviet military academies and that the armed forces' branches are outfitted with modern military technical equipment.

At a 1-hour military parade the PDRY's land, air and naval forces gave proof of the fact that peace and progress in the PDRY are in strong hands.

HORIZONT: What illustrates the current conditions under which the PDRY's Armed Forces are protecting the security of their country?

Heinz Kessler: The NVA delegation had an opportunity to study in detail the present combat conditions of the PDRY's Armed Forces. They are decisively shaped by the struggle for implementing the decisions of the extraordinary party congress of the Yemen Socialist Party of October 1980 and at the third and fourth session of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee (May-August 1981). It is important to assert the leading role of the Yemen Socialist Party, in keeping with its Marxist-Leninist general line, step by step in the armed forces and to ensure the unity of political and military leadership at all echelons, to tighten discipline, and to achieve an increase in the quality of combat training. As Brig Gen Salih Muslih Qasim told us, efforts are being intensified to deepen the political education of the army members on the basis of scientific socialism. In doing so the comrades let themselves be guided by the PDRY's responsibility for peace in the region. They are strengthening the front of steadfastness, are striving to realize the principles of peaceful coexistence vis-a-vis North Yemen and are enhancing the vigilance against imperialist machinations in the Indian Ocean. It is particularly the military bases of the United States and Great Britain which threaten the PDRY's sovereignty and are a continuing source of provocation.

HORIZONT: It could be gathered from the daily press that you have signed a work protocol between the Main Political Administration of the NVA and the Political Administration of the PDRY Defense Ministry. What specific forms of cooperation are envisaged?

Heinz Kessler: The relations between the GDR and the PDRY have developed very positively on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded by the two states on the occasion of the state visit to the PDRY by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. It is in the spirit of this treaty that friendly cooperation is developing between the NVA and the PDRY's Armed Forces, a cooperation which has particularly expanded since the visit of Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR national defense minister, to Aden in 1977. Thus we were able to help in working out the PDRY's defense legislation.

The experiences of the GDR and NVA are highly valued in the PDRY. In full agreement with our delegation the Yemeni comrades pointed out that particularly the mutual exchange of experiences related to problems of the political-ideological education of the army members is beneficial to both sides. The Political Administration of the PDRY Defense Ministry is interested in even more extensively studying our experiences to creatively apply them under the specific conditions in the PDRY. We are at the point of examining whether we can assist the administration in the training of political officers and shall implement specific cooperation measures in various fields such as in the field of military press, military museums, military libraries and cultural work.

HORIZONT: What meeting did you have during your visit to Abyan District?

Heinz Kessler: The visit to Abyan District is one of the unforgettable impressions of our visit to the PDRY. Accompanied by the governor and first secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Abyan District, the delegation had cordial meetings with Yemeni workers and peasants.

We saw at the "7 October" state farm, which was founded in 1969, how bananas are being cultivated and harvested by hard work. The director explained to us that it is being envisaged from the viewpoint of boosting productivity and material interest to gradually switch to economic cost accounting and the efficiency principle.

We were able to see for ourselves the GDR's assistance to Abyan District at the newly erected telephone exchange and at the training center of the FDJ Friendship Brigade. The young friends are performing excellent work there. They are helping to consolidate the friendship between our peoples and to train young skilled workers who will further advance the PDRY on the road of progress.

DANISH PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES SINDERMANN

LD131522 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1116 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Copenhagen, 13 Oct (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and delegates of the highest representative body of the GDR who are accompanying him, were received in Copenhagen today for an exchange of views with Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen on bilateral and international issues. Horst Sindermann conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council and general secretary of the SED Central Committee, which were cordially reciprocated by Anker Jorgensen.

During the conversation, both politicians expressed interest in the further development of political, economic and cultural relations between their states. They underlined the fact that, particularly in view of current international tensions, well developed bilateral contacts between the states of Europe are of particular importance.

KRENZ, FDJ DELEGATION ARRIVE IN NICARAGUA

LD131036 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2114 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Managua, 12 Oct (ADN) -- A delegation of the FDJ Central Council led by its first secretary, Egon Krenz, arrived in Managua today on a friendship visit of several days. They were cordially welcomed at Managua's international airport by comandante of the revolution, Victor Tirado, member of the Directorate of the FSLN [Sandinista National Liberation Front], and Carlos Carrion, general secretary of the Sandinist Youth Organization, and hundreds of young people.

Immediately after their arrival the GDR delegation laid a wreath in honor of Carlos Fonseca, founder of the FSLN, at the Revolution Square.

SED GREETS IRANIAN TUDEH PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

AU101404 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings address, signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to Nur-ed-Din Kianuri, first secretary of the Tudeh Party Central Committee:

Dear Comrade Kianuri! On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Tudeh Party of Iran I convey to you and all members of the Tudeh Party the most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee and all members of our party as well as on my own behalf.

Despite the hardest persecution by the shah's regime and irrespective of all sacrifices, the Tudeh Party as the successor of the Communist Party of Iran has led a courageous struggle for the vital interests of the Iranian people and against the shah's regime.

After the overthrow of the Shah, hated by the people, the Tudeh Party has stood steadfastly firmly at the side of those forces in the Islamic Republic of Iran which resolutely defend the still young revolution against all attacks by imperialism and internal and external reaction. In this connection and in the short time since the beginning of the Iranian revolution it has stood as a Marxist-Leninist party to occupy a place as a political factor in the social life by consistent work in the service of the people.

The SED wishes the fraternal Iranian party further successes and all members health and well-being. These wishes are linked with the certainty that the traditional relations between our two parties will further develop and deepen.

## LEADERS RECEIVE GREETINGS ON ANNIVERSARY

### Soviet Forces

AU091744 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 81 p 6

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman

To Comrade Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman

To Comrade Horst Sindermann, GDR People's Chamber President

Dear comrades, on behalf of the Supreme Command and the Political Administration, of all members of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG] and on our own behalf we would like to most cordially congratulate you, and through you all GDR working people, on the 32d anniversary of the first worker-peasant state on German soil -- the GDR.

In past years the GDR working people, led by their tested vanguard -- the SED -- have achieved outstanding successes in all spheres of social, political, economic and cultural construction. The 10th SED Party Congress, which mapped out far-reaching prospects for the further building of the developed socialist society in the GDR, was an important event in the life of the republic.

As a solid and important part of the communist of socialist states the GDR is making a worthy contribution toward strengthening the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, toward developing socialist economic integration and toward increasing the strength and cohesion of the socialist world system.

The GSFG soldiers and all Soviet people value the friendship and collaboration with the GDR people that are based on the inalienable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The GSFG members are deeply grateful to the SED Central Committee and to the GDR party and state organs for their attention constantly shown to the GSFG. We will continue to guard the friendship with the GDR people like the apple of our eye, to strengthen it and to protect the socialist achievements of the fraternal People's Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact member countries.

We wish you, dear comrades, and all GDR working people from the bottom of our hearts great successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, new deeds to the benefit of peace and of socialism, happiness and well-being.

With communist greetings.

[Singed] General of the Army Mzaytsev, commander in chief of the GSFG

Colonel General I. Gubin, member of the Military Council and chief of the GSFG Political Administration

## Ye Jianying Greets Honecker

AU091754 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 81 p 6

[Text] To Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, Berlin

On the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the establishment of the GDR I convey to you, and through you to the GDR people, cordial congratulations.

From the bottom of my heart, I wish that the GDR flourishes and prospers and I wish happiness for its people. May the traditional friendship between the Chinese and the GDR people constantly deepen and may the relations between the two states further develop.

[Signed] Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress

## Zhao Ziyang Greets Stoph

AU091750 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 81 p 6

[Text] To Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, Berlin

On the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the establishment of the GDR I convey cordial congratulations, on behalf of the Chinese Government, to you, the Government and the people of the GDR.

I wish the GDR new successes in construction. May the relations and the cooperation between t e two states further develop.

[Signed] Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council

## Kraigher Greets Honecker

AU091734 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, Berlin

On the occasion of the GDR national holiday I convey to you, on behalf of the SFRY Presidium, the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia and on my own behalf, with special pleasure cordial congratulations and best wishes for a universal development and new successes of the GDR people in building socialism in their country. I am firmly convinced that the friendly relations and fruitful collaboration between the SFRY and the GDR will continue to constantly further develop successfully in the interest of the peoples of our two countries, of understanding and broader international collaboration and thus also of peace, security and of socialism in the world.

[Signed] Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency

## Mojsov Greets Honecker

AU091729 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, Berlin

Esteemed Comrade Honecker: On behalf of the LCY Presidium Central Committee and on my own behalf I convey to you, to the SED Central Committee, to all working people and to the people of the GDR cordial congratulations and best wishes for new successes in your country's further building of socialism and for its general flourishing, on the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the GDR's establishment.

I am taking advantage of this opportunity to express our satisfaction over the successful development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the LCY and the SED and between our two countries, and to express our wish that they progress and strengthen also in the future in the interest of the SFRY and GDR peoples, of international cooperation with equal rights, as well as of peace and socialism in the world.

[Signed] Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium

Djuranovic Greets Stoph

AU091731 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman

On the occasion of the GDR national holiday I convey to you and to the GDR Council of Ministers on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf cordial congratulations and sincere wishes for the further all-round advancement of the GDR which is linked with us by bonds of friendship.

I am also using this opportunity to express my deep-felt conviction that the mutual relations and all-round collaboration between the SFRY and the GDR will continue to develop and strengthen to the benefit of our peoples, of international collaboration with equal rights, of peace and of socialism.

[Signed] Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council

Greetings From Afghan Leaders

AU091733 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 81 p 6

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman

To Comrade Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, Berlin

We take pleasure in conveying to you, esteemed comrades, to the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and to the fraternal GDR people on the happy occasion of the 32d anniversary of the establishment of the GDR fraternal and sincere congratulations on behalf of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] the Revolutionary Council, the Government and the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. We believe that under your wise leadership the GDR people who are fraternally linked with us will score further successes in building a flourishing socialist society. We are convinced that the fraternal bonds and all-round collaboration between our parties, governments and peoples will constantly develop and strengthen to the benefit of our two countries and peoples, as well as in the interest of world peace.

We are using the opportunity to express again the full solidarity of the PDPA, the Government and people of the DRA with the SED, the Government and the fraternal people of the GDR.

[Signed] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers

## BRIEFS

SUGAR CONSUMPTION -- Some 40 kilograms of sugar are being consumed annually per capita in the GDR. The daily sugar consumption, including GDR industries, is 2,000 tons. [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1212 GMT 11 Oct 81 DW]

GASPAR, WALESA LETTERS VIEWED; CONGRESS 'ANARCHY'

AU131100 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Oct 81 p 4

[Ferenc Varnai article: "The Solidarity Congress; Program of Anarchy"]

[Text] Having been in session for a total of 18 days, the Solidarity congress ended the middle of last week. Today, it is not only the words and deeds of certain regional organizations but also the program and resolutions adopted at the congress which provide the answer to the questions over which views and contrary views have clashed for 15 months throughout the world -- what really is this organization and what purposes does it serve?

"Solidarity," concluded the British news agency REUTER on the basis of those documents, "ended its first congress as a definite opposition to the Polish Communist Party. It did not demand that the system that has been in existence since World War II in Poland be overthrown, but it worked out guidelines for a new social, political and economic system.... The congress' delegates discussed, among other things, Solidarity's prospects for taking charge of power." "The 'self-governing' Poland that Solidarity wants to build would not have much in common with the people's democratic system," summarized the French news agency AFP of its own experiences.

However, before we present the facts in the possession of which those middle-class news agencies have drawn these conclusions, let us begin with a specific Hungarian aspect.

The Reason for the Rejection

As we reported in the Tuesday issue of our paper, a letter written previously by Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the National Trade Union Council, to Solidarity President Lech Walesa was read out at the Solidarity congress, directly and openly stating to the congress the reasons the National Trade Union Council could not accept the invitation. Since then, the Solidarity president's reply, too, has become known.

Well, what, in fact, was in these letters?

Sandor Gaspar (the 7 October issue of NEPSZAVA published the full text of the letter) noted, among other things, the aversion and indignation that has been aroused by the Solidarity congress' message "to all workers of Eastern Europe," calling for the "establishment of free trade unions" and "emulation of the Polish example."

"We regard this message as an intervention in our country's domestic affairs and we reject it," said the secretary general of the National Trade Union Council and added: "We do not conceal the fact that we are surprised by the boldness and self-assurance with which -- after your 1-year existence -- you offer advice to the working people of the socialist countries." "The question presents itself to us: Why are we the addressees? Or, if you have, indeed, sent us a message, why have you not sent one to Reagan as well, who has, with drastic measures, crushed the strike of the air controllers? Or why have you not sent a message to Mrs Thatcher, who has self-assuredly declared that the trade unions congress can decide what it likes in the interests of the working people, but that she will pay not attention to it.... At your congress -- whether you wanted it or not -- an antisocialist and anti-Soviet platform has manifested itself. We are no partners in such a program."

Lech Walesa's letter — which is being disseminated everywhere, but which has not arrived precisely to the addressee to date -- does not answer the very questions that have been raised by the Hungarian letter. Instead, it discourses on Solidarity being "an organization of the working people" that "serves the interests of the working people" and -- it claims -- "intends to improve the republic" through its entire activity.

The Real Answer

Walesa is evidently surrounded by an atmosphere in which he does not perceive that Solidarity's activity is being fairly accurately followed and, primarily, the very question is asked in Hungary: What makes Solidarity an "organization of the working people" and in what respect with regard to its objectives, and, in any case, how can an organization serve "the interests of the working people" which does not assume responsibility for the country's fate, the socialist community, the peace of Europe and the defense of detente? What kind of a struggle does it wage for the rights of the working people when it plunges the power of the Polish workers class, achieved in revolutionary struggles, into extreme peril? (It is a minor matter, but it speaks volumes that he failed to concede to that power not only the appellation of socialist, but even the appellation of people's republic!) These questions are all the more justified because, during its operation over more than a year, Solidarity can show a single actual result: a well-nigh drastic deterioration of the position of the working people.

That is probably the very reason the Solidarity president does not specifically answer a single statement and question of the letter written by the secretary general of the National Trade Union Council. And we have nothing to discuss with them on the basis expounded by the Solidarity message and Walesa's letter -- that is, on the basis of Solidarity regarding itself as the sole protector of the interests of the working people and, rating our trade unions as nonexistent, addressing, over their head, "the working people of Eastern Europe." The less so because, instead of Walesa's letter, the resolutions and program adopted at the Solidarity congress serve as the real answer.

In this "unprecedented program" -- we are citing AFP again -- "one looks in vain for terms like socialism.... The Soviet Union is another missing term...and the only reason the program mentions, in several instances, the Communist Party is to dispute its power...to accuse the party of having led the country into ruin."

We, too, know that serious mistakes have also been made in Poland, that there has been injustice and unlawfulness. However, mere dissatisfaction over mistakes, indeed, continued fomenting of dissatisfaction will not guarantee by far that a path to solution will be successfully found. On the contrary, that attitude bars the path to any constructive solution. (Incidentally, to search for a "path to a solution," a "special group" has been set up at the U.S. State Department, which is working out plans to maintain and further intensify the tension. Millions of dollars are not being spared to build up Solidarity's own radio stations, television link and propaganda system hostile to socialism and to cover the salaries of its functionaries.)

The Saviors of the Nation?

One would hope that those who, flushed with victory, come out today, no longer on behalf of Solidarity but on behalf of the "nation" and as the "saviours of the nation," would at least in view of the country's critical position call for what is the primary duty today, for work. However, on the threshold of a difficult winter, the congress has not chosen the path of work, not that of the improvement of the position of the economy, but its disorganization. It has made destructive demands which only strengthen the chaos and anarchy, for the congress has decided not to support the government program aimed at overcoming the crisis and stabilizing the economy; on the contrary, it has announced additional strikes within 2 weeks. It has announced them because of the price increases that have become inevitable precisely because of the shortage of commodities caused by the strikes and anarchy organized by Solidarity, increases which have been discussed with Solidarity leaders, who -- at the time -- did not object to them!

The reason is obvious: The Solidarity leaders are not interested in correcting the mistakes and overcoming the crisis, but in seizing political power. In their program, they are demanding that the state organization be restructured and are striving to take control of the police, mass communications, public education and the parliament and to establish their own "people's court."

They are bent on expropriating local administration when they openly call for "Solidarity to come outside factory gates and establish direct cooperation with residential area self-government organs." They have proclaimed a "reregulation of the legal status" of political parties; that is, they want to reformulate the PZPR's leading role laid down in the Constitution, just as they want to reinterpret Poland's alliance relations as well, that is, everything that Solidarity had acknolwedged in the agreements of last August as a fundamental principle of binding force for it. It is no wonder that this program has elicited the appreciation of imperialist reaction.

Thus, there is hardly any doubt left. The Solidarity program is by no means the program of a trade union that protects the genuine interests and rights of the working people and intends to aid in correcting mistakes that have been made, but the program of a political party striving to change the existing social system. This program unites the endeavors of hostile forces of every grade and category opposed to socialism; it harms Poland, socialism and all progressive and peace-loving forces.

Resolute Action!

Of course, Solidarity's speakers tried to refer to "the pressure of the masses weighing down on them and their radicalization," to the demand of those whose interpretation of democracy consists of forcibly removing from the plants those who hold different views.

"Unfortunately, the true supporters of agreement were thurst into the background at the Gdansk congress and the ones who set the vogue were those," wrote TRYBUNA LUDU, "who, with 'great leaps,' or -- having a more thorough counterrevolutionary experience -- with 'small steps,' are striving to upset the power and existing social structure. They speechify on behalf of 'Solidarity as a whole,' that is, on behalf of millions of workers who joined Solidarity for entirely different reasons and objectives, and they pushed through a program which endeavors to make the deceived masses a participant in their political maneuver."

However -- we see this from the more and more frequent demands which, out of concern for socialism, urge firm measures against the chaos and at least an elementary normalization of the country's life -- the masses open their eyes sooner or later and realize who those are behind the program concealed in a trade union guise and what objectives guide them. All the more important is the collaboration and resolute conduct of the communists and patriots loyal to socialism who are concerned about Poland and peace. Everyone who feels responsible, whose commonsense has not vanished and who has a modicum of realism must act.

PUJA ADDRESS TO UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AU081225 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 4 Oct 81 pp 1, 3

[Address by Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, at the 2 October session of the UN General Assembly: "Frigyes Puja's Speech at the UN General Assembly; Consolidating Peace and Security Is Our Paramount Foreign Political Task"]

[Text] A session of the UN General Assembly is always a significant event in international political life. That is particularly valid today, when the detente process has come to a halt and tension is proliferating in international relations. There is the danger inherent in the negative processes that have been experienced in recent years and are constantly strengthening that mankind will again be confronted with the grave consequences of cold war policy, which have been felt once before and which have caused great damage.

The main reason for the unfavorable development of the international situation is the endeavor to force the world back into the blind alley of a policy of strength through an arms race initiated to obtain military superiority and through poisoning the international atmosphere.

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic condemns attacks against detente, the arms race and irresponsible attempts to spoil the international atmosphere and revive the cold war. It continues to regard promoting the prevention of the danger of war, consolidation of peace and international security, the cause of disarmament and the intensification of friendhip and coopership among peoples as its paramount foreign policy task.

In the present situation, we regard it as particularly important that the ties that have been woven, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, in recent years among countries with different social systems should be maintained and strengthened. Consistent with possibilities, international cooperation should be further developed, efforts to resolve the various open problems should be intensified and one should struggle against any endeavor that prevents or hinders this.

The Hungarian People's Republic is a firm supporter of disarmament and the limitation of arms. My government participates actively and with initative at the various international disarmament forums and strives to foster the settling of these problems also at bilateral negotiations.

Halting the arms race, which imposes ever greater burdens on mankind, is an interest and, in the present international situation, a particularly important task of all the peoples of the world. At the disarmament talks to date, many valuable and constructive proposals hae been made and agreements, too, have been concluded.

It is important that the efforts that have been made should not be wasted and, relying on the attained results, we should reach practical agreements that lead to an alleviation of the military confrontation. To enable the world to take additional serious steps on the path of disarmament, repeated and mutual initiatives are needed. For this very reason, we welcome and support the disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union -- including the latest proposal to put on the agenda the complete demilitarization of space -- which are based on sober-minded appraisal and consdieration of the realities and reflect a consistent aspiration to peace, and which, precisely for that reason, coincide with the interests and endeavors of the Hungarian people.

From the viewpoint of the security of mankind as a whole, we attach outstanding significance to the continuation of talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear weapons between the Soviet Union and the United States. The failure to ratify SALT II, the retardation of termination of various disarmament talks by the U.S. side and the implementation of the NATO decision to deploy medium-range, but strategically intended U.S. nuclear missiles in some West European countries -- which directly threatens also our country's security -- enhance international tension, upset the balance of power that has developed and led to a further escalation of armament.

We gladly welcome the draft declaration submitted by the Soviet Union's delegation to the General Assembly, which terms initial use of a nuclear weapon a crime against mankind. We are of the opinion that the General Assembly should adopt such a declaration one aimed at preventing a nuclear catastrophe.

We support the Development of Zones Free of Nuclear Weapons

The Hungarian Government pledges its full support for the various proposals on developing zones free of nuclear weapons. We approve turning Northern Europe, the Balkans and the Mediterranean into nuclear-free zones. It will go even further: We hope that other areas of Europe also will become such zones.

The Hungarian People's Republic continues to pay special attention to promoting detente. According to our position, one should continue to attach a determining role to detente in defending peace, strengthening security, consolidating peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems and expanding mutually beneficial cooperation among them.

As for the cause of European security and cooperation, the Hungarian Government consistently strives to develop its international cooperation in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. Hungarian diplomacy is assiduously active at the Madrid meeting of representatives of the countries that have signed the Helsinki Final Act and consistently strives to restrain trends of confrontation and keep the exchange of views within objective frameworks. Together with numerous other countries, the Warsaw Pact members are striving to develop a constructive dialogue and mutually acceptable agreements on the basis of the Helsinki principles.

We sincerely hope that the Madrid meeting will conclude its work with a substantive and balanced closing document permeated with a sense of responsibility for the fate of peoples. We regard it as extremely important that it should be decided to convene a conference devoted to European military detente and disarmament, because that would make it possible to seek rational compromises in the area of confidence-building measures and in resolving certain disarmament issues.

Tension and the danger of armed conflicts have become permanent in the Middle East in recent years. Israel's armed aggression against Lebanon, its threats of war against Syria and its piratical attack against Iraq, as well as air provocations against Libya all prove that Israel's Government and the imperialist forces behind it are bent on perpetuating the Middle East crisis.

It seems that, at the same time, they want to take advantage of the chaotic situation for establishing U.S. military bases. All this shows even more clearly the complete unsuitability of the Camp David separate deal for resolving the problems.

We Would Like a Comprehensive Settlement in the Middle East

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic urges a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East crisis, the creation of lasting peace. My government's opinion is that the present General Assembly session should promote the convening of an international conference in which all interested sides, including the PLO, will participate and which is suit ble for resolving the acute Middle East crisis.

Imperialist circles have created a dangerous situation in the Persian Gulf area and, in a broader sense, in the entire Indian Ocean basin.

We regard it as regrettable that the leading Western powers reject specific proposals of the Soviet Union toward settling the situation and hinder the implementation of the UN declaration by virtue of which the Indian Ocean should become a zone of peace.

The fact that, in collaboration with the Beijing hegemonists and others, imperialist circles are artificially keeping alive the so-called Afghan and Kampuchea issues disturbs the development of the international situation as a whole and the normal development of the international situation as a whole and the normal development of relations and cooperation among countries. We support the Afghan Government's 24 August 1981 proposals for a settlement, which provide a good basis for a political solution. Any "plan of settlement" intended to resolve the Afghanistan issue without the legitimate Afghan Government and which does not recognize the Afghan people's sovereign and inalienable right to deal with their own affairs is unrealistic and unacceptable.

Solidarity With the Indochinese Countries

The Hungarian Government is in solidarity with the Indochinese countries and supports their constructive proposals aimed at restoringtranquillity in the area and turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability and multifaceted cooperation among countries.

We are convinced that recognizing the political realities that have developed is the only correct path to ensuring peace and stability in the area. It does not benefit the prestige of our world organization that the legitimate place of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is still occupied by the Pol Pot clique, which does not represent anyone.

Among factors hindering the improvement of the international situation, one should mention the problem of the Korean issue, which has long remained unsolved. As before, my government sympathizes with the struggle of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and supports its endeavors peacefully to unite Korea.

I would like to declare also at this forum that my government supports the peoples' struggle for social progress, national independence and self-determination and against colonial oppression and neocolonialist endeavors. We adopt a position in this spirit with regard to the situation that has developed in the northern part of Africa, the policy of apartheid, the Western Sahara and the revolutionary processes taking place in Latin America.

We condemn the aggressive acts of the government of South Africa against neighboring countries. They endanger international peace and security. We regard it as particularly revolting that the army of the racist regime, riding roughshod over international law and the principle of the sovereignty of countries, has deeply penetrated Angolan territory. It is the duty of our world organization to determine sanctions and implement them against the aggressor.

The world hears much alarming news from Central America. The military junta wants to crush the struggle of the patriots representing the interests of the people of El Salvador with U.S. assistance. Our opinion is that the peoples' right of self-determination is applicable on the American Continent as well. We feel that no one can intervene in the domestic affairs of other countries and no one can determine the direction of the development of other countries.

We Are Interested in Economic Cooperation

The Hungarian People's Republic remains extremely interested in an undisturbed development of international economic cooperation. My government strives to promote the development of international economic relations, to contribute to eliminating obstacles hindering cooperation and unequal relations, and to foster the development of an international economic order based on fair and democratic foundations. It supports and encourages the developing countries' legitimate economic demands.

We believe that the present tense situation is of a temporary nature and the community of nations will be able to return to relations and an international cooperation fruitful for everyone. My country is prepared to unite its efforts with the rest of the countries pursuing a sensible policy to that end. The Hungarian delegation is prepared to assume an active role of initiative in constructively discussing the problems on the agenda and seeking ever new solutions in this spirit.

## WARSAW COMMITTEE CRITICISM OF PZPR LEADERS NOTED

LD140348 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] The PZPR central leadership has been sharply criticized at the plenum of the Warsaw party committee. The leadership was reproached for having cut itself off from the masses and for its failure to implement the resolutions of the ninth congress, instead of which it was constantly making concessions to the enemies of socialism. The conference, which was chaired by Kociolek, first secretary of the Warsaw party committee, was also attended by two members of the Politburo, Barcikowski and Siwak. It was noted in the debate that the lack of unity among the members and leading organs of the party was a cause of the long drawn out political crisis. One of the speakers called for the convening of a national party conference. Reference was also made to the need to carry out a review of membership cards. Those who are not prepared for the political struggle should be deprived of their membership cards. Several speakers pointed out that the passing of the laws on enterprises and self-management amounted to an exclusion of the party from the plants. The Warsaw party committee resumes its work tomorrow.

ACZEL RETURNS HOME FROM ZIMYANIN TALKS IN USSR

LD132058 Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Oct (MTI) -- Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met and talked with Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on Tuesday. In a cordial atmosphere, they reviewed the state of Hungarian-Soviet cultural cooperation and the prospects of further improvement in the field. The meeting was attended by Hungarian Ambassador Dr Matyas Szuros to Moscow.

Having concluded his friendly visit in Moscow, Gyorgy Aczel returned to Budapest on Tuesday.

MAROTHY, DELEGATION RETURN HOME FROM WARSAW VISIT

LD101302 Budapest MTI in English 1033 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Oct (MTI) -- Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, received on Friday Dr Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee.

Lazlo Marothy was leading the delegation of the Budapest party committee which arrived in Warsaw for a two-day visit on Thursday to meet an invitation by the Warsaw party committee. On Thursday the delegation visited the Warsaw-based "Huta-Warszawa" ironworks. In speaking about the work of the enterprise the hosts explained that production was only five percent lower than last year and even that small decline was principally due to problems of energy supply. Thursday afternoon and evening the delegation carried on discussions with Stanislaw Kociolek, first secretary of the Warsaw party committee, and with senior workers of the party committee, exchanging information about their activities and experiences in a comradely atmosphere.

The delegation of the Budapest party committee led by Laszlo Marothy returned to Budapest Friday afternoon.

OVARI LECTURE PUBLISHED IN OCTOBER PARTELET

LD110900 Budapest MTI in English 1117 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 9 Oct (MTI) -- The October issue of periodical PARTELET (PARTY LIFE) carries the text of a lecture on internal and ideological issues delivered by Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, at a meeting of heads of Marxism-Leninism departments of universities and colleges. By way of introduction, he said: "We are living in a world where the fight and competition in all walks of life between the two social systems have been going on for decades. Periods of cold war and detente come in turns. Europe has been living in peace for 36 years, yet almost 100 wars took place in various parts of the world during the same period." He added that since the balance of power has not changed for the benefit of imperialism, peace can be preserved.

Miklos Ovari discusses why -- despite all the problems and troubles -- the internal situation is calm and balanced in Hungary. The major political achievements of the past decades, especially after the counter-revolution of 1956, explains that, he said. He mentioned as first of them, the policy of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party pursued for 25 years, and "that the zigzags of the previous period, deviations to the right and 'to the left', were unknown in the policies of the past 25 years. A continuous line was pursued in party policy while notice was taken of the social changes, and the necessary changes were effected."

"Another important achievement of the past 25 years was the establishment and consolidation of national unity.... This unity has an objective basis. First of all, that the period of great class clashes is over in Hungary." [sentence as received] "Of course, the international class struggle is with us. Anti-Marxist ideologies persist and have their influence and there is a struggle between the ideologies. We can meet various anti-socialist practices, and there are mistakes and errors as well as difficulties. But today the struggle against them is waged not in the course of a class struggle in the classical sense of the term: it is not a struggle of the working class against another social class."

Speaking about the achievements, Miklos Ovari recalled that Hungarian economy has been standing its ground against the intensive pressure of the changes in the world market and overcoming the problems deriving from them, for about eight years.

Discussing the question if Hungary's ideological development was defensive in the 1970's, Mr. Ovari said that "Even in those years our entire policy was guided by and development in general was determined by Marxism-Leninism." Yet "the 1970's brought forth many new and difficult problems in social development, the economic and political conditions. The responses to those problems were not made immediately. In fact, some of the responses have yet to be seen." "That under the present involved conditions full and definitive ideological responses are not given to all new problems immediately cannot in itself be regarded as passage into the defensive."

Mr. Ovari also spoke of the hostile ideological campaign over the anniversary of the counter-revolution of 1956, and what response should be given. "The essence of the matter is that we have nothing to be ashamed of or conceal over 1956. We may tell the truth concerning both the key issues and the details. Repeated utterance of the truth is the essence and content of our answer.... We have arrived at the conclusion that one cause of the rapid consolidation was that success was reached in explaining to the people what and why happened and what are the lessons."

On that recently a higher number than before ideologically or politically controversial articles have been published in periodicals, he said: "The increase shows an occasional weakening of editorial attention and discipline -- which is unwelcome." He called for substantive and argument-rich Marxist responses to those controversial writings.

Of the present state of religious ideology he said: "The relation of state and church is settled in Hungary, to the benefit of both. Of major political importance is the settled relation for our policy of alliances and the stability in domestic politics. The settled relation has calmed many people, who we have not obliged to live a dual life, neither to choose between socialist political conviction and religious belief. Of course, ideologically, neither the state, nor the church have given up their stand. Neither of the sides could expect that."

Of the impact on Hungary of the situation in Poland, Mr. Ovari said: "We depart from that in the two countries differ the economic situation, the living standard, the supplies situation, the state of agriculture, the role of the trade unions and social organizations, the relation of state and church, and, most importantly, the relation of the party and the masses is different. [sentence as received] The 'Polish model' is not attractive for the Hungarian public. On the contrary, wide sections of the Hungarians display internationalism-motivated concern over the fate of socialism in Poland."

"Of course, we too, have to assess lessons of the events in Poland. Those events warn us not to forget the lessons of our past. The most important lesson is that at all times the relation of the party and the masses has to be kept in order. Provided confidence in the party is strong, every problem, even the most difficult, can be solved."

ADDITIONS TO PCP COMMUNIQUE 5 OCTOBER

The following additions to and rephrasing of the item entitled "Portuguese CP Delegation Concludes Visit" and subtitled "Communique Issued 5 Oct" published in the 6 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, pages F2, F3 were taken from MAGYAR HIRLAP of 6 October providing a complete text of the communique. Paragraphs omitted in the MAGYAR HIRLAP version are noted.

On page F2, first paragraph, last line, make read "...General Alvaro Cunhal. He was accompanied by Albano Nunes, head of the PCP's International Affairs Department, and Francisco Lopes, member of the Lisbon party committee -- both members of the Central Committee." (providing additional passage)

Same page, second paragraph, last line, make read "...head of the Central Committee's International Relations Department.

"The Portuguese guests met with Pal Romany, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and first secretary of the Bacs-Kiskun County party committee." (rephrasing, providing additional passage)

Same page, fourth paragraph, last line, make read "...the revolutionary achievements.

"Alvaro Cunhal thanked the MSZMP and the Hungarian people, on behalf of the Portuguese communists, for the solidarity they displayed and are displaying with the struggle of the Portuguese Communist Party and the Portuguese people. He stressed that the Portuguese sister party highly values the results that have been attained in socialist construction in Hungary, particularly in the last quarter century, under MSZMP leadership.

"The leaders of...." (providing additional passage, and omitting the fifth paragraph)

On page F3, first paragraph, last line, make read "...of the world. They condemned the interventions and aggressive acts of imperialism, which are meant to halt and set back the struggle of the working people and peoples for freedom. They called attention to the dangers arising from the alliance between the United States and Chinese leaders. They stressed that, in the present international situation, they regard as particularly important collaboration, mutual solidarity and concerted action by all peace-loving and progressive forces to overcome the danger of war, curb the arms race, strengthen international security, attain a just settlement of the problems of tension points existing in various parts of the world and frustrate imperialist plans.

"The two delegations assured of their solidarity the PZPR and the Polish working...." (providing additional passage, and rephrasing beginning of second paragraph)

The following passages do not appear in the MAGYAR HIRLAP version:

On page F2, third paragraph, line 2, from "...they exchanged views..." to "...of complete understanding." is omitted.

On page F3, entire third paragraph beginning "...During the discussions..." and ending "...international communist movement." is omitted.

Same page, fourth paragraph, line 5, from "...They expressed solidarity..." to "...African racist system." is omitted.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION 16 OCTOBER

LD131818 Warsaw PAP in English 1716 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Oct (PAP) -- The PUWP Central Committee Political Bureau resolved to convene a plenary session of the PUWP CC on 16 Oct.

The CC will discuss the political situation in the country and the party's ideological and educational tasks and evaluate the implementation of resolutions of the 9th PUWP Congress.

GOVERNMENT APPEAL, TU RESPONSE TO JOINT TALKS

Government Appeal

LD131938 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Appeal from Polish Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs to "all trade union agencies in Poland," issued in Warsaw 12 October]

[Text] For obvious reasons we do not have to broadly develop the view that our country is in an exceptionally difficult situation. The effects of the economic crisis concern every Polish family. We must extricate ourselves from the crisis trends.

The government has presented, and is implementing with all consistency, the program for emerging from the crisis and stabilizing the economy. The effectiveness of this program depends on spontanous and transitional sacrifices by the community; they will be possible only in a climate of understanding and with universal acceptance of the goals of our joint actions.

A broad social movement is indispensable for Poland's emergence from the crisis. The government will do everything it can to exploit all the possibilities inherent in the organization of social life and in the method of management, so that the sacrifices endured by the community should be as painless as possible.

We are confronted by a choice of various, detailed methods for stabilizing the economic situation. The Polish trades' movement, including the first national congress of delegates of NSZZ Solidarity, has expressed its view on many of these methods.

As an emergency measure we must define those solutions which will serve to better supply the people with goods of primary necessity. A significant role will be played here by the price policy, the rationing of purchases and other factors too.

For the elaboration of a joint stance on these matters and for up-to-date monitoring of its implementation, we propose the setting up of a mixed commission, or working group, which should include representatives of the government and of the trade union agencies operating in Poland.

The Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs, making the assumption that in fundamental issues of the life of the community, a common policy of the authorities and the trades' movement is necessary, appeals to the trade union agencies to accept this proposal.

We are open to all proposals from trade unions, proposals which may realistically bring relief to the Polish community from life's difficulties. We await the adoption of a stance.

[Signed] Mieczyslaw Rakowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

## Solidarity Response

LD131952 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] On 13 October the Solidarity National Commission Presidium sent the following reply to the appeal from the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs:

The National Commission Presidium proposed the resumption of talks at 1600 15 October on the following topics: food supplies; price increases and increase of compensations; civic control over the production, distribution and export of food; and indispensable anticrisis actions.

We also propose that the negotiating team should be enabled to present the stance of the union on the aforementioned topics on television, before the start of talks. We ask for confirmation of the acceptance of the proposals and for an indication of the venue of the talks.

[Signed] Chairman of the negotiating team Grzegorz Palka, Gdansk, 13 October.

The Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs awaits a reply from the remaining union central offices suggesting a date for the talks.

## LOCAL PROTEST ACTIONS, STRIKES CONTINUE

### Tomaszow Mazowiecki Protest

LD131709 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] As reported earlier the 24-hour strike in Tomaszow Mazowiecki continues. The workers' strike is within the framework of the protest action declared by the regional directorate of NSZZ Solidarity of the Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship.

The strikers demand that food rations should be met in full and demand an improvement of supplies of personal hygiene items. At 1020 talks started in Tomaszow between the special delegation led by adviser to the minister of domestic trade and services, Jerzy Indyk, and a nine-person strong group of negotiators set up by the decision of the combined regional directorates of NSZZ Solidarity of the Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship, Lodz region and the Radom branch.

Detailed talks have in fact not materialized. An intermission was announced at about 1340 since in the opinion of Solidarity the government delegation failed to present adequate authorization for conducting talks and decisionmaking. The representatives of Solidarity have considered the authorization signed by the director general of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services, Anorzed Bort, as inadequate.

At the same time they have demanded the arrival of the minister of domestic trade and services, Zygmunt Lakomiec, for talks tomorrow at 0800. Members of the Industrial Branch Union have joined the protest action and negotiations.

In connection with the tense situation in Tomaszow Mazowiecki, an extraordinary meeting of the executive of the PZPR municipal committee took place there today. The Tomaszow party organization expressed disapproval [of the government] because the government has ignored its frequent warnings. The ignoring of our warnings, reads the statement of the municipal committee, has led, as a result of the strikes which have started today, to production losses of many millions [type of losses not specified]. Further, the statement reads: The sending of representatives of the central authorities, who are not empowered to conduct talks with representatives of the entire Piotrkow Voivodship, has brought about a further exacerbation of social tension.

The executive of the PZPR municipal committee and the Tomaszow Mazowiecki party activists demand in the statement, the immediate dispatch of a fully authorized delegation, headed by the minister of domestic trade and services for talks with representatives of the community, a speedy and full implementation of the decisions adopted during the talks, and a just allocation of food for the Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship.

New Strike Threatened

LD141100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] A 24-hour strike ended at 0600 today in approxmiately 50 factories of Tomaszow Mazowiecki in accordance with earlier announcements.

A resolution of the regional board of the NSZZ Solidarity of Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship, referring to the protest action, says that if there is no improvement in supplies to the food market a sit-in strike will be embarked upon on 20 October in the whole voivodship.

Key Enterprises Strike

LD131852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] A strike has been in progress since the early hours of this morning at all key industrial establishments, and also at some smaller ones, in Zyrardow. Members of the workforce of the linen industry works. who numbered several thousand, are among those on strike.

The protest was also joined by the workforce of the (Boryseterg) artificial fiber works. Meanwhile, representatives of the work committees of leading enterprises in the Gorzow region heeded the so-called hunger rally planned for today in Gorzow Wielkopolski. At the same time they decided to hold a meeting with representatives of the town's administrative authorities and voivodship authorities.

Swiezbodin Enterprise Strike

LD131838 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] The employees of four farms staged a 1-hour warning strike today in an agricultural enterprise in (?Lubogora) which belongs to the Swiebodzin agricultural combine. The strike was the result of a proposal by the Solidarity works commission. The demand to separate the agricultural enterprise from the Swiebodzin combine of state farms caused the conflict. Moreover, the strikers are demanding that director of the agricultural enterprise, Henryck Leszczynski, be recalled from the post.

An attempt to hold a referendum on these matters preceded today's warning strike, but Solidarity members and the enterprise management could not agree on the manner in which the referendum should be held.

Thus far no talks have been held with the enterprise management or the state farm combine in Swiebodzin. In connection with this, a strike has been announced for tomorrow.

Milk Producers Protest

LD131826 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Farmers and milk producers from 13 villages in the Krzyz parish and Pila Voivodship have today commenced a 2-day protest action.

Today around 10,000 liters of milk were not delivered to the procurement points. The basic reason for beginning the protest action is the introduction by the milk purchaser, the regional milk cooperative in Czarnkow, of the so-called milk test for reductazine [redücktazen], which qualifies milk for the appropriate category.

In July of the current year, the farmers opposed this stating that such tests could be conducted only in conditions whereby the milk producers had at their disposal the appropriate means for maintaining cleanliness. As a result of examinations carried out, theproducers lose one zloty for every decontaminated liter of milk. Only the farmers have been burdened with the consequences of the present situation. From July, interventions were undertaken and negotiations were held on the voivodship and central level of the milk cooperatives.

The farmers demand rights to obtain coal and the return of around Zl00,000 which was, in their view, deducted without cause.

Signals concerning a protest action are also arriving from the western coast. Over to Szczecin:

Today, at 0700, the works commission of NSZZ Solidarity at the Police chemical plant proclaimed a protest action. Its cause as we were informed by Jan Mikolajczak, the commission's chairman, is the disregarding of their demands by the ministry authorities. Their demands concern awarding rights for additional paid holidays to almost 3,000 Police chemical plant employees and also their inclusion in the first category of employment.

The timetable for the action envisages conducting, on 14 October, namely tomorrow, a 1-hour strike. In the event of their not receiving a fully positive stance on the ministry's part, the Solidarity members from the Police chemical plant intend on 22 October at 0700 to begin the strike proper.

Regarding the question as to whether this timetable will be implemented, in view of the appeal by the Presidium of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity on refraining from undertaking any strike action, the chairman of the works commission replied that the central union authorities cannot dictate to their members a departure from the planned action.

WALESA, SOLIDARITY DELEGATION LEAVE FOR FRANCE

LD140824 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] An eight-strong delegation of the NSZZ Solidarity, together with Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Commission, left for Paris by air this morning from Warsaw's Okecie Airport.

There was a brief press conference prior to departure. Lech Walesa, replying to questions put by Polish and foreign journalists, spoke about the visit to France and of the need to deepen contacts with French trade unionists.

During the visit, which will last until 21 October, the Solidarity representatives will meet representatives of the five biggest French trade union organizations.

PAPERS DISCUSS SOLIDARITY CONGRESS PROGRAM

LD131536 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Oct (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU commentator Jerzy Bielecki today wrote on the just concluded Solidarnosc congress that "the concern over the character, the direction and the conclusions formulated during that debate is justified."

"Many participants in the congress debates questioned the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party in the Polish society. There were also those who tried to remove this point from the preamble which is an integral part of the Solidarnosc statute.

"A formulation in the programme resolution on respect for the order in Europe and the alliances concluded by Poland was questioned. Moreover, tens of union 'activists' lodged their vota separata on this issue."

Pretty numerous people negated everything that is socialist and totally questioned the attainments scored over 35 years of People's Poland, pointed out the commentator.

"Unfortunately, this had little in common with a creative criticism which should be followed by the formulation of constructive proposals.

"The questioning of the principles of the socialist system or the negation of any constructive development programmes forwarded by the PUWP and the government could be found in the theses contained in the congress documents."

Bielecki wrote in conclusion: "I want to oppose a thesis of a uniform front of all forces that are not hostile to socialism to the loudly pronounced thesis that only Solidarnosc has a programme, knows what it wants and what it demands. [sentence as received] There is a place, not marginal at all, for the many-million member Solidarnosc in this front. The only one road leads to it, that of agreement based on the respect for all values of socialism."

"Pragmatism makes it imperative to respect the realities and to build a vision of a better Poland on them," ZYCIE WARSZAWY said.

"In our opinion, this line of thought prevailed at the Solidarnosc congress. One conclusion important for political practice can be drawn from this: The road to agreement has not been closed."

The daily said that "the movement will be led by people who know the conditions stemming from social moods and expectations," and that "the union's programme was constructed so as to enable the Solidarnosc new authorities to act flexibly and to take account of the conditions mentioned above."

"The question what the place of Solidarnosc in Poland's changing public life will be remains open. The almost 10-million union stated clearly that it is ready to assume joint responsibility for Poland's fate together with the risk entailed by this decision. And he who takes joint social responsibility on himself also acquires the right to jointly make decisions.

"Poland's interest demands that all sides interested in this agree among themselves, as quickly as possible, what their scope of co-responsibility and co-decision can be," ZYCIE WARSZAWY said.

Writing about the Solidarnosc programme, SZTANDAR MLODYCH opined that "its greatest advantage is its constructive character. At last the union made an effort to make the organization assume a positive attitude towards the reality, at the same time preserving a negative direction towards all steps made by the authorities."

TU Must Acknowledge Socialism

LD121508 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Oct (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU discusses the programme of Solidarnosc adopted by the union at its recent Gdansk congress, calling it a specific manifesto of Solidarnosc, a concise ideological declaration. The daily wrote:

"I do not consider the objection I raised several times to the Gdansk programme for the absence of the word 'socialism' on 43 pages of this document as a formal mistake. There can be different detailed concepts. But one thing must be common within variety: A principled and inviolable notion -- the socialist character of the republic."

"Poland chose the socialist road of development. The Gdansk programme did not confirm what Solidarnoso had acknowledged already at the moment of its birth.

"Did it happen accidentally? This confirmation, which is in keeping with the will of the workers' current of the union, must take place.

"I believe that the first test of it will come during the government-union talks to be held soon as part of the recently proposed joint government-union commission for the control of the current anti-crisis steps, because the platform of cooperation and agreement is the plane of collaboration of all forces that are not hostile to socialism," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

## TRYBUNA LUDU on TU Program

AU131637 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Oct 81 p 2

[Jerzy Bielicki commentary: "Your Reporter Comments"]

[Text] The last actions of the [Solidarity] congress included the sixth-round voting to complete the 107-strong National Commission. The commission's 38 regional chairmen were joined by 60 Solidarity functionaries of various levels and -- I think -- with varying authority. It goes without saying that it would be tempting to analyze those people's views, but action is the best test of views and this is why I leave this subject with a question mark.

But there are no question marks as far as the Solidarity program is concerned. The program was finally adopted on Wednesday morning. There were 50 odd votes against and about the same number of abstentions.

It is impossible to more comprehensively review this program in a brief commentary, but I would like to stress three issues.

The first issue is chapter three entitled "The Union on the Crisis and Economic Reform," which was a little changed and expanded compared with its original version. These changes are not merely demands addressed to the power apparatus, but also certain proposals for cooperation -- or if you prefer -- for operations of Solidarity. Of course, chapter three contains many controversial theses and -- in my view -- even theses that cannot be accepted, but this is another matter.

The part of the program on the economy does not include detailed solutions and Solidarity members are asked to consult the annex, which contains three alternatives for activities to achieve stability. The first alternative is signed by a team of the Program Commission, the second by a group of Lower Silesian activists and the third -- the so-called Lodz alternative -- by S. Kurowski and G. Palka.

The second issue is chapters four and five, which are most closely aligned with a trade union program for safeguarding the working people's interests. These chapters deal with specific actions to safeguard labor and social policy and express Solidarity's detailed position on the right to work, on the wage system, on safe and healthy work conditions, on health protection, social care, housing and time off. It is true that chapters four and five account for one-quarter of the program, but I have no doubt that trade unionists will read them carefully.

The third issue is the fact that the program contains many unnecessary formulations, which I would call mistaken. They go far beyond the sphere of the constitutionally guaranteed right to speak up on public affairs, because it is not statements on such affairs that are at stake, but -- in many theses -- the alternative program in lieu of what we can call an endeavor to repair socialist Poland. That is why I am sorry that the delegates, who represent a movement born of justified negation, had succumbed to the mood of further escalating the negation of almost everything socialist.

Given such formulations of the program, the declared determination to implement the accord can be interpreted only as so many words.

In the afternoon the congress adopted a resolution on the price hike. It was drawn up by Karol Modzelewski in the form of an ultimatum threatening a strike in the final resort. This makes me think that some "grey eminences" in the wings of the congress have rubbed their hands in joy: They have been able once again to use the congress delegates for a sharp action against the power apparatus.

## Solidarity Program 'Faults'

AU131643 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Oct 81 p 2

[Jerzy Bielecki commentary: "Your Reporter Comments"]

[Text] The Oliwia Hall is now empty. Even on Wednesday, the last congress day, it was possible to notice a lowered temperature -- not of the debates, but in the bowels of the hall because its installations began producing ice conditions for the coming ice hockey season. Some people say that the congress would have continued until at least Saturday but for the ice hockey season....

It is all over. The congress was closed after 18 days of work in two rounds with Lech Walesa's brief speech. On Thursday the National Commission elected an 11-strong Presidium. Opening the National Commission's session, the Solidarity chairman said, among other things, that he would do his best to ensure that the union keeps its character as a pure union of the working world. This statement corresponds to Lech Walesa's previous statements and to his efforts to cut himself off from various groups of people obviously engaging in politics. During the congress it was possible to prove that there were many such groups and that they were very noisy.

However, I think that the strength of Solidarity will not be energized by the experts, advisors and activists who oppose the socialist relations of production and are against the Ninth PZPR Congress platform and our historically developed alliances.

The program adopted by the congress is very extensive and actually involves all the fields of socioeconomic and political life. I have often stressed in my commentaries that this "all-seeing" character of the program is its vice and not its virture. I think that in an atmosphere of negating and settling accounts with the past -- this atmosphere dominated the debates -- the program was expanded by many slogans and formulations which it is difficult to accept within the framework of the existing socialist social order.

I think that my views will be shared by many Solidarity members in factories after they have studied the program. Lech Walesa was right when he said in his concluding speech that -- aside from the congress program -- life will produce another program.

During a press conference, the question about the difference between last year's accords and the congress program was answered to the effect that the accords were bilateral and were binding on the power apparatus. The program resolution is addressed primarily to Solidarity members -- more broadly: to society.

This is why I think that society will determine the implementation of what is constructive and the rejection of extremes and of demagogical slogans, which may sound fine, but which are empty.

SOLIDARITY AIDE VIEWS UNION'S ECONOMIC ROLE

PM131359 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 7 Oct 81 p 15

[Andrzej Paczkowski 6 October interview in Gdansk with Polish Solidarity National Consultative Commission member Grzegorz Palka: "Further Defeat for Walesa in Leadership Election"]

[Excerpt] Gdansk, 6 October -- [Question] In your speech yesterday you said that the alternative to reform is compulsory cooperation, as evinced by the decisions on self-management and cigarettes, for instance. Could you expand on this?

[Answer] The situation is such that the necessary measures must be taken at once to halt the crisis. Unless the trade union presents its own program there will be no alternative to what the government proposes. Basically the trade union cannot counter the government's moves -- even the mistaken ones depicted as the last hope for society -- unless it has its own alternative at the same time. It is a situation that forces us to cooperate, because even after we have protested we still have to play their game.

[Question] In your opinion should the battle for a resolution on the self-management and enterprises law be interpreted as a struggle against de facto cooperation with an unsatisfactory government program?

[Answer] More generally as a struggle against the evasion of responsibilities. Cooperation is the result of our refusal to shoulder the responsibility of an unpopular program because of the unpleasant sacrifices that society would have to suffer!

[Question] Many people believe, however, that it is not for the trade union to put forward a plan for price increases and reject the economic policy program that you have formulated.

[Answer] I believe that to resolve this problem we must ask ourselves a more general question: How can supplies of foodstuffs to the cities be guaranteed? What kind of organization has enough prestige to propose to the people an inevitably unpopular program for resolving the crisis, our economic straits? Thus the problem of responsibility reemerges. In my opinion the price program must be integrated into the program approved by the Congress. Greater hopes are being placed in Solidarity than in a mere trade union organization.

[Question] In your opinion what are the most important elements of the congress' resolution with regard to self-management and enterprises?

[Answer] A clear stance on controversial issues and the clear assertion that what we are struggling for is genuine self-management and real economic reform. This is the first point. The second, however, is that we have not allowed ourselves to be presented with a fait accompli, to have prevented the implementation of the points in the law that undermine reform. Last, the referendum as a prospect for the amendment of the law.

[Question] In your opinion which points in the laws approved by the Sejm threaten economic reform the most?

[Answer] One very dangerous article is the one that states that in a number of enterprises the manager would be appointed by the founding body, that is, the administration, apart from which there is the justification given for it: that is, that they are enterprises of fundamental importance to the economy. This implies a vague, unclear category which could comprise almost everything. The other problem concerns the composition of the commission responsible for vetting applications for management posts, which would introduce an administrative and partisan screening.

In practice the composition would make it possible to maintain the "nomenklatura" system. Last, the law contains an article that discusses tasks that can be given to an enterprise outside the sphere of the plan in the field of armaments and foreign trade. This leaves the vast majority of the industrial potential within the sphere of the administrative management that has existed until now.

[Question] You maintain that unless the trade union has a program it will find itself forced to cooperate with the authorities on their terms. Let us imagine a situation in which Solidarity does have a program. Will the government go ahead with its own program?

[Answer] Of course. The program itself is only a piece of paper. It is necessary to adopt instruments that will make it possible to implement it, to force the authorities to take measures really aimed at extricating the country from the crisis.

[Question] What instruments? The general strike, the creation of a socieconomic chamber within the Sejm, the establishment of a national unity government? People will not accept a strike.

[Answer] It is a matter of conscience. If we publicly ask ourselves: "What will happen to us unless we take this risk?" people will accept it. They will realize that the failure to take this risk itself implies a choice. I believe that we must face up to a general strike in the struggle for reform and for social monitoring of economic decisions. A strike with notice, of course. An active strike as an extreme method for exerting pressure on the authorities.

[Question] Active strike?

[Answer] In other words producing and distributing goods under the control of strike committees. In Lodz we have been examining for some time how this form of action should take place.

[Question] How do you envisage social monitoring of government economic policy?

[Answer] By means of Solidarity's creation of a socioeconomic council with broad monitoring powers over the government and the adoption of a procedure for resolving disputes between particular bodies and the government by means of a referendum, among others. In the long term, however, I believe that we must struggle for a second chamber in the Sejm, a socioeconomic chamber.

[Question] These opinions of yours could be described as radical.

[Answer] I do not agree. I am practical. However, if I did accept this definition I would say that my radicalism is a down-to-earth kind. Our economic situation and the government's inaction are forcing us to act as radicals: otherwise we would lose our authority. We are the only organization capable of extricating the country from the tunnel. We must force the authorities to adopt conversion, to modify agricultural policy, even if it is an unpopular decision.

TRYBUNA LUDU ATTACKS ECONOMIST LIPINSKI

AU131200 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Sep 81 p 2

[Z. Lakomski commentary: "Merely Confused Notions?"]

[Text] Like all Poles, I deeply respect authority. For many years, such an authority was for me the Polish economist, Prof Edward Lipinski. While recognizing the authority of the economist, I was unable to accept the political views of the gray-haired professor, one of the founders and prominent representatives of the KOR Social Self-Defense Committee, which is hostile to socialism.

However, what Prof E. Lipinski showed at the Solidarity congress, while commenting on the statement he had read on the dissolution of the KOR Social Self-Defense Committee, went far beyond a habitual difference of views, including political ones.

The gray-haired professor in particular said: "It was precisely the socialist economic system that led not to an economic crisis, but to an economic catastrophe, to a catastrophe unequaled in 100 or 200 years of history. The conditions are perhaps similar in Kampuchea where the socialist system shot 3.5 million people to death in the defense of socialism."

It is difficult to expect accurately formulated ideas from a 93-year old professor. But such comparisons, which the professor simply cannot prove, are shocking. And particularly saddening and angering is the fact that such statements are applauded. I must say that such a lack of criticism instead of an embarrassed silence is simply frightening.

The professor spoke about the attempts to use bloodshed to intimidate. There is no need to intimidate; it is sufficient to listen to cocky statements made by some very young and very "radical" Solidarity figures. And again, it is not worthwhile to enter into polemics, because a "socialist since 1906," after all, must be aware of all conditions and threats.

Assertions which cannot be qualified otherwise except as slanders must be firmly rebuffed. How else can one handle assertions such as: "The party protects and sponsors such communist-fascist periodicals as RZECZPOSPOLITA, EKRAN, some branch trade union organs... The Army publishes as its main organ the communist-fascist periodical, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI..."

Excuse me, professor, but the combination of communism with fascism does not hold water either in an historical or political context. That takes one's breath away and provokes one to words which I will abstain from using only out of respect for the gray hair.

At the end of his statement the professor drew conclusions which again sounded embarrassing from the mouth of an econmist and "socialist": "Not all of us are socialists as I am. But all of us fight for the same goals. In Poland, there are no significant forces striving for the denationalization of the means of production, for the denationalization of the Katowice or the Lenin metallurgical plants. Such forces are nonexistent. But a l l o f u s (my spacing -- Z. L.) are aware that, as far as small-scale industries, small-scale trade and the restoration of handicrafts are concerned, there must be private initiative, because private initiative is able to efficiently control enterprises."

All of us indeed? All economists and all people in Poland? Has the question of the denationalization of small-scale industries and trade anything to do with qualifying the socialist political system, or just the economic one, as a communist-fascist system? What or who put such terrible words into the professor's lips? Do you, professor, offend the party and state authorities in Poland only to convince them of the need to apply economic solutions from the period of the new economic policy? On the whole, agedness justifies a great deal, but it cannot justify confused notions. As a student, I have learned that from your textbooks.

TU PAPER ATTACKED OVER ANARCHY ARTICLE

LD130910 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Bohdan Chocianowicz commentary]

[Text] The JEDNOSC weekly, which is an official trade union publication and thus nonparty in its program, has been showing its wholehearted sympathy for two political formations roaming the peripheries of our political life -- the notorious KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland] and the rather illusory socialist labor party proclaimed by Mr (Baluka).

However, in its latest issue the editorial office found it necessary to expand the circle of its political idols. Neo-Pilsudskites and [word indistinct] were joined by the enthusiasts of Bakunin. They were presented on the pages of JEDNOSC by Mr Piotr Buczkowski. Mr Buczkowski, until now unknown to our wider public, seems to be an ardent advocate of the idea of anarchism. He wrote his work under the modest title: "About an Alternative Anarchy."

In the opinion of Mr Buczkowski, the whole talk about the danger of disorder and anarchy in our country is one big nonsense, or fiction and trick of the propaganda of the regime and of the so-called observers from other countries. From which countries, the author does not say, although the readers of JEDNOSC are not little children and everyone understands the play.

There is no anarchy in Poland. There is spontaneous activity by society. If the conclusions of theoretician Buczkowski were limited to such a dubious and disputable thesis one could shrug one's shoulders and forget about it. But Mr Buczkowski does not stop halfway. There is not yet anarchy in Poland, he says, and this is very bad. It is essential to bring to bear all the strength which has been weakened by the standing in line and eating a rationed diet in order to ensure that first-rate anarchy emerges in Poland, from the Tatry to the Baltic and from the Odra to the Bug, and even farther.

What does anarchy mean? Not wishing to present himself to the readers as an uneducated simpleton, the author bases himself on classics, that is, on a quotation, as he states, of a theoretician of 19th century anarchism. I will allow myself to quote the most valuable fragments of that classic. That ideal system, and I quote, means an autonomic free organization of all individuals or elements within the parish community, their free federation organized from below and not on the order of some superiors, and even chosen by election and not in accordance with some theory of the scientists but as a result of the natural development of various needs dictated by life. End of quotation.

This is a recipe for the authentic temporal happiness of the Poles and for the renovation of the republic. In the opinion of Mr Buczkowski there have been two attempts in Europe to implement this recipe: in 1956 in Hungary and in 1968 in Czechoslovakia. Unfortunately, both attempts have been unsuccessful. Now it is our chance.

If Mr Buczkowski, as a member of the Solidarity trade union, pondered upon what that 19th century theoretician wrote and if he drew logical conclusions, he would immediately leave Solidarity, because this union is today, especially after the first congress, a centrally governed organization with hierarchic, although elected, structures of power and not a weak internal discipline. This has as much in common with the ideas of anarchism as the late Shah of Iran or the Emperor Bokassa. And it is clear to everyone and, maybe even to Mr Buczkowski, that such structures are not the source of the trade union's weakness but of its strength. Then why is what is good for Solidarity not good for the state? Because the respected author does not like this state. This is a regime state and there you are.

But there is a hitch in all this. Neither Mr Buczkowski nor the remaining 36 million citizens of this country possess or will ever possess another state but this one. We are not going to move to Madagascar or find enough room in Austria, even if Mr Kreisky offered his hospitality. But he, by the way, is not in a hurry. Therefore any nonsense -- because such is the pseudo-political prose of Mr Buczkowski which suggests the weakening of the state and the destruction of its basic structures -- is socially harmful. Let Mr Buczkowski not try to convince us that he is interested in reforms, because only groups of anatoliyahs [as heard] can be seen on the horizon of such reforms.

POLISH JOURNALIST'S N.Y. TIMES ARTICLE DENOUNCED

AU131211 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Oct 81 p 5

["Dal" commentary: "Explaining the Facts to the Americans"]

[Text] The influencial American daily, the New York TIMES, and its equivalent published in Western Europe, the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, on 30 September carried a Jacek Kalabinski article entitled "Extremism in Poland: A Situation That Cannot Be Beneficial." The American editors provided the article with a note that the author was a Polish radio commentator and chairman of the Warsaw branch of the Association of Polish Journalists. That was supposed to add to the authority of his reasoning.

The main thesis advanced by the author is that, since August 1980, "the Poles have frequently been threatened with foreign intervention in their domestic affairs and with the use of force by their own government." Hence, Kalabinski says, the radicalization of the masses. Certainly, those responsible are our own government and the allies who organize, for example, military exercises (on their own territories, by the way). Those opinions of the Polish commentator on international affairs must probably have had a strange ring in the press of the country whose army was participating exactly at that time in enormous NATO exercises carried out in the neighborhood of the socialist countries from the North Pole to Turkey.

J. Kalabsinki, as it can be interpreted, justifies extremism in Solidarity with a "new hard line in the government's policy" and with the alleged hopes cherished by "certain leaders for the rapid containment" of the post-August movement and for the "return to the status quo ante." The author even uses the American term, "rollback policy," coined by Secretary of State Dulles in the cold war period to motivate the policy of "containing communism."

Unlike the Western press, J. Kalabinski tries to play down the social and economic costs of the strikes in Poland, saying that "since the time when Solidarity formed in August 1980, only one working day has been lost per worker as a result of the strikes, or significantly less than in many Western countries." To justify that he says: "Indeed, trade unionist figures have learned that the government is only ready for a compromise under pressure."

The chairman tells the truth that, as a result, "both sides have adopted more extremist, confrontation tactics," but he does not leave the American readers in any doubt that the party and the government are the main culprits. Although he does not belong to the party, J. Kalabinski introduces himself as an expert in internal party affairs. He also thinks it fit to criticize beyond the ocean the results of the Ninth PZPR Congress and its personnel decisions. He also asserts, without even an attempt to substantiate it, that "the July Communist Party congress has only strengthened the champions of the rollback policy and confirmed their authority by democratic elections. Moreover, the workers newly elected to the Central Committee, generally speaking, come from medium-size enterprises at small localities, are susceptible to political naivete and allow professional party politicians adhering to the hard line to manipulate them."

In his article, Kalabinski certainly intended to examine the situation in Poland. If that is the case, he omitted elements in the Polish situation as essential as the party program adopted at the ninth congress to emphasize the will not of confrontation, but of continuing socialist renewal. He overlooked the increasingly common and authoritative views, also voiced by prominent party figures, in support of creating in Poland a front of national conciliation and cooperation among all patriotic social forces.

J. Kalabinski's article lacks that pluralism of assessments and opinions, which Mr Chairman preaches so eagerly from Foksal Street in Warsaw. What strikes one, on the other hand, are the one-sidedness and tendentiousness. One can even say that American journalists writing about our country, also in the New York TIMES, happen to be less one-sided than the chairman of the Warsaw branch of the Association of Polish Journalists.

LE FIGARO ON 'NATIONAL UNITY' PROPOSALS

PM140821 Paris LE FIGARO in French 12 Oct 81 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Year II of the Renewal"]

[Text] Warsaw -- After the Solidarity congress Poland is really in a position to enter year II of the renewal. Indeed previous political activity had been more or less paralyzed, first by the prospect of the party congress and then by that of the trade union congress. The success of the first year "after August," despite the crisis and confrontations, has been to maintain the principle of the "policy of agreement" characterized by the government's acceptance of a far-reaching change in the system and by respect for the foundations of the socialist regime shown by the population grouped around Solidarity and the church.

However, the party and Solidarity have been mainly concerned with adapting to the new circumstances rather than with making progress. After the two congresses everybody now understands that Poland's only chance of salvation is to give an institutional content to the "policy of agreement" during this second year of the renewal. Moreover, the Central Committee plenum, which will be held in a few days' time, is expected to provide a new impetus in this respect.

Only one thing now seems more or less clear: the picture of what Poland will be in 5 or 10 years time. It will undoubtedly be a socialist country in which the party will exercise the leadership role, although in a very different way, and it will be a Warsaw Pact member state. However, the system will be radically democratized, the population expressing their will at all levels, the citizen having become the subject and not the object of public life, and a partnership having been established between all the great social forces -- government, church and trade union, notably Solidarity. The question is how will this new Polish socialism be attained: Will it be through tragedy and bloody catastrophes or through dialogue and agreement?

Fortunately the most influential sections of society are speaking out with increased determination in favor of the creation of a national union within the framework of a renovated socialist system. Since Mr. Olszowski's television appearance 2 weeks ago in which he advocated expanding the National Unity Front to include Solidarity and the church, the idea has undoubtedly been gaining ground. During the last Sejm session Premier Jaruzelski advocated "expanding the government's foundations." The article published in party organ TRYBUNA LUDU on Friday suggesting the formation of a government of national union brought it to the fore again.

On the other hand Mr. Walesa has stressed the need for close cooperation between the self-managed councils, Solidarity and the party apparatus and the state. In an interview also published on Friday by the socialist youth newspaper SZTANDAR MLODYCH, former Worker's Defense Committee leader Jacek Kuron did not rule out the possibility of forming a coalition government either.

However, it is important not to move too quickly. The negotiations which will start shortly between the government and Solidarity should in fact relate to two essential points: the form and content of this possible national union and agreement on a minimum program. The first question is decisive: Many people within Solidarity would accept a national union between equal partners, the party merely being one of several forces. The authorities have a very different conception of this national union. They see it as the union "of all those who are not hostile to socialism" and who, as TRYBUNA LUDU writes, "on the basis of Polish raison d'etat and of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Poland, accept the idea of social justice and the collective ownership of capital goods."

A New Fear

Moreover, this is a clever proposal: If Solidarity refuses -- it is classified as an antisocialist force against which it is easier to strike; if it accepts -- the splits within it between advocates and opponents of dialogue with the government will be aggravated and the trade union will be threatened with collapse.

As regards the program, on the other hand, it is Solidarity which has the initiative since, in the document ratified by the congress. It proposed that three agreements be reached: on the struggle against the short-term crisis, on the economic reform and on the creation of the "self-managed republic" in other words on the democratization of public life. Thus it is not unthinkable for there to be agreement following the line of the Gdansk agreements but at a much higher level, with Solidarity recognizing the party's leadership role and the foundations of the socialist system but with the authorities accepting a radical democratization of the regime.

This evolution could be carried out in 3 years: negotiations -- expansion of the National Unity Front to include the church and Solidarity and the formation of a joint trade union-government standing commission (proposed officially by the authorities on Saturday) attached to the Council of Ministers and with the job of debating questions of supplies, prices and wages -- and the formation of a coalition government.

Moreover, it is interesting to note that powerful outside influences are being exerted to urge Solidarity and the government to reach agreement. The Western governments and bankers, anxious to see Poland regain a degree of political and economic stability, are urging the Solidarity leaders to move in that direction. Similarly the new -- although probably reasoned -- fear of seeing the Soviets reach agreement with Solidarity over their heads is inciting the party officials to achieve a national union. The three Gdansk meetings between Soviet diplomats and trade union representatives (one of them, Mr Merkel, has just been elected representatives a Solidarity Presidium member) have in fact sparked off acute anxiety within the party.

The creation of a national union, which is propably vital, will not be easy. Negotiations promise to be arduous. Furthermore its success will depend on the realization of a number of conditions which I will examine in a futre articel.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH COMMENTARY CALLS FOR CALM

AU131203 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 29 Sep 81 p 2

[Ryszard Naleszkiewicz commentary: "Speaking Off the Subject -- About Calm"]

[Text] This time I will not write about the congress proceedings, resolutions, statements and decisions, although the subject of this commentary may have a sustantial influence on the results of the congress and its documents.

There is the tradition that, while the supreme bodies of social and political organizations are in session, the public, the authorities, members of the organization concerned, and even its adversaries, are trying to provide objective conditions for the delegates' work. That is at least the Polish tradition. With some minor exceptions, that tradition has thus far been observed. But on recent days there have been signs that this good tradition has been in danger.

Satirical drawings have cropped up on the walls of the press bureau in the Oliwia Hall, ridiculing the militia actions, the state symbols of the Soviet Union, and restrictions applied by the militia to some trade union periodicals, for example WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC.

Inasmuch as satire is germane -- it is better to use satire than force -- its objects are disturbing. What can one attain by displaying a rather unaesthetic drawing showing a gloomy individual hammering a sickle on a trunk so hard as to produce star? Is its purpose to produce a smile or to charge the atmosphere?

At the same time, various bodies have begun to move around the congress in the company of trade union figures. Those bodies have next to nothing in common with the debate which is now in progress, and their objective is to win support at the congress for their endeavors. For examble, the so-called clubs in the service of independence were set up on Sunday, and their organizers, Wojciech Ziembinski and Prof Stefan Kurowski, arranged a press conference.

After all, it received particular interest from Western journalists and press agencies especially fascinated by the name of the clubs. It turns out that the goal of the clubs is "to work on programs guaranteeing sovereign state existence for the Polish nation," "to prepare the public for general elections" and "to promote public activities aimed at the country's economic independence." And those clubs intend to work in the country whose democratic freedoms have recently been fascinating the world and attracting dozens of journalists and agencies.

Prof Edward Lipinski's speech won ovations at Monday's proceedings. I do not intend to comment on its substance. Let me only quote some excerpts: "Maybe the conditions in Kampuchea are similar (to ours -- R.N.). The socialist system there shot 3.5 million people to death in defense of their socialism. That socialism of a mismanaged economy, prisons, censorship and police, that socialism has been destroying us for more than 30 years in a way that it is destroying other peoples." And then he said: "The Army under General Jaruzelski publishes as its main organ the communist-fascist periodical, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI."

That speech aroused so much enthusiasm in the hall that the audience sang the "Sto Lat" [Hundred Years] to the speaker.

External influences such as the quoted acts and pronouncements were not the only ones to heat up the congress atmosphere. That atmoshpere has been systematically heated by reports about dententions and arrests among trade union figures. In the existing situation, naturally enough, those reports are arousing indignation. Much time was devoted to Arendt's affair at the Szczyglowice coal mine. The detention of Marian Zambrzuski, Solidarity figure in Czestochowa, increased nervousness among the delegates today.

In my opinion, should the congress have any chance of adopting decisions sufficient for 2 years and should it be willing to change its "tit-for-tat" tactics for partnership and at least partial cooperation, both sides must try to provide proper conditions. At the moment, the chances of the radicals seem to be the best. If things both inside and outside Oliwia do not settle down, I do not see a chance for changing the moods.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS SESSION 13 OCTOBER

Solidarity Congress Criticized

LD140144 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] According to the government press spokesman, the Council of Ministers has met to assess the country's sociopolitical and economic situation. The Council of Ministers was briefed more extensively on the results of the second round of the NSZZ Solidarity congress. In the near future the government will fully analyze decisions adopted at the Solidarity congress which concern [word indistinct] and responsibility for the socialist state.

It is known even today that the proceedings of the congress and parts of its program and resolutions are not in the spirit of accord and reveal contradictions with Poland's political system. The government offer of constructive cooperation contained, among other things, in the government message to the congress of the NSZZ Solidarity, was not accepted.

The congress did not respond to the detailed assessment of the implementation of social accords published by the government on 7 September. The statements of the Politburo, the Supreme Committee of the ZSL, the Democratic Party Central Committee and numerous voices of domestic and foreign public opinion concerned with the development of the situation were given no consideration.

Sejm bills concerning workers self-management and state enterprises, previously agreed on with the Solidarity leadership, have been undermined in an unprecedented way. At the same time the government has noticed those trends at the congress, unfortunately only expressed by a minority, such as a constructive attitude by some delegates and the uncontroversial meaning of some documents.

Naturally, actions will be the most essential thing. The first mass postcongress activity by Solidarity was to organize a boycott of coal extraction last Saturday. This does not augur well for the future. Coal is the main commodity that may ensure economic survival in the coming winter and overcome energy and export difficulties. [Passage indistinct]

Other Problems Discussed

LD140254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] According to the government press spokesman, the Council of Ministers has met to assess the country's sociopolitical and economic situation. The Council of Ministers was briefed more extensively on the results of the second round of the NSZZ Solidarity congress.

Problems concerning the market situation were also discussed. The functioning of the rationing system, particularly for meat and meat products, was criticized. Fuel and power resources were assessed. Preparations for the introduction of economic reform were discussed and a number of laws concerning agriculture were examined.

More on Results

LD140851 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Let us remind you of the most important statements made during yesterday's Council of Ministers session.

The course of the Solidarity congress and an essential part of the program and resolutions are not within the terms of reference of accord, and reveal considerable contradictions with the principles governing Poland's political system. The union did not display interest or understanding regarding the government programs and actions undertaken which aim to overcome the economic crisis. The government is ready to embark on a business-like discussion on the subject of every constructive proposal. In this context the Council of Ministers reaffirmed the proposal of setting up a joint commission consisting of representatives of the government and trade unions with the aim of agreeing on a stance regarding supplies to the population, rationing, purchasing improvements, price changes and the compensation system.

During the session, matters connected with the market situation and with supplies of agricultural produce, in particular of animals for slaughter, were discussed. In order to ease the difficulties, the government made a decision to increase meat imports this year to 145,000 tons. At the same time the strict rules applying to free sale of animals for slaughter will be maintained and made more strict.

The Council of Ministers set the task of streamlining sales by further simplifying the coupon system and improving the organization of labor. The government will carry out yet another assessment of the fuel-energy balance which, as it was stated, is shaping up in a very disquieting manner. It was recommended that work should be accelerated on the necessary legal acts which make it possible to introduce the economic reform. The need to make the activities of the adminstration more dynamic was stressed.

At one of its next sessions the Council of Ministers decided to examine the draft construction industry charter which was amended during the discussion.

INCREASED COAL EXTRACTION FIGURES NOTED

LD132220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Despite the continuing dispute in the mining industry about payments for additional work on work-free Saturdays, the daily coal extraction rate has gone up considerably in the past few days. In the 24 hours up to yesterday miners extracted 607,334 tons of coal. This is the best result achieved in the mining industry for 3 months.

PAP REPORTS IMPROVED AGRICULTURE YIELDS

LD131522 Warsaw PAP in English 1428 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Oct (PAP) -- In his interview for the United Peasant Party paper ZIELONY SZTANDAR today, Poland's farming Minister Jerzy Wojtecki described this year's plant production output as good.

A total of 20 million tonnes of cereals were harvested this year, 2 million tonnes more than last year. As a result, the amount of grain per head in Poland has reached 550 kilogrammes.

Potato crops nearly reached 45 million tonnes, against 26 million last year. The sugar-beet yield is estimated at 16 million tonnes, which is also good. The same is true of fodder plants.

In this connection, we are unlikely to face problems with the supply of flour products. To fully meet the demand for plant food and fodder Poland is going to purchase 5.5 million tonnes of cereals and a substantial amount of high-protein components from foreign producers, Minister Wojtecki declared.

The minister expects no problems with the supply of potatoes to the consumer market this year. Moreover, the industrial purchases in the field reached 6.5 million tonnes, that is more than in previous years.

In view of the good sugar-beet crop, there are prospects for making 1.6 million tonnes of sugar this year, an amount which is expected to fully meet the demand. However, sugar rationing will be maintained, though the rations will go up, with the rest to be returned to our creditors and to restore the stocks.

MINISTER OF MINING, ENERGY VIEWS PRODUCTION

LD131506 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Oct (PAP) -- Talking to a ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI reporter, the Polish Minister of Mining and Energy General Piotrowski was very cautious about the prospects for increased coal production this year. He pointed out that in order to reach the reduced plan target of 164 million tonnes, extraction during the fourth quarter would have to be bigger than in any of the preceding months, except for March. "We cannot expect that the last quarter will bring a sudden and sizable improvement," Minister Piotrowski stated in his interview.

He reiterated the opinion that the main cause of dramatic drop in coal extraction this year has been the shorter working week in the industry. Spare parts and replacements supplies for the industry, which were also often cited as the bottleneck hampering the growth of output, have been increased by 50 percent after a deliberate shift in the structure of production of mining machinery plants. The ministry has also engaged in an effort to step up recruitment of employees for mines. It is estimated that by the end of the year employment in collieries will have grown by 20,000 men, half of them recruited from the Army.

Minister Piotrowski complained about a lack of understanding and cooperation on the part of Solidarity in questions connected with intensification of coal production. "One cannot speak of a mutual concern for the growth in coal output," said he. "Rather, everything seems to suggest that the difficult situation in this domain is being taken advantage of in order to play games of a totally different nature."

CARGO HANDLING IN PORTS SHOWS LOSSES, DECLINE

LD131518 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Oct (PAP) -- Stevedoring services are an important source of hard currency incomes. Unfortunately, the slump in the Polish exports and imports and consequently the smaller number of foreign vessels calling at Polish seaports has significantly affected the demand for stevedoring services rendered by Polish companies.

The Maritime Stevedoring Agency of Szczecin for instance has recorded this year significant losses. It is reported that by the end of September the agency has serviced 2,245 foreign vessels i.e. 300 vessels less than in the preceding year which was a poor one as compared to 1979.

FLEET FISHING IN 'SOVIET ECONOMIC ZONE'

LD132220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2210 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Several Polish fishing enterprises, including (Kogar) and Szkuner among others, have been allowed to continue to fish in the Soviet economic zone of the Baltic. This will enable better utilization of our fleet and at the same time a better supply of fish to our market.

RESULTS OF ANTISPECULATION ACTIONS REPORTED

LD132114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] We learn from the press spokesman of the Warsaw headquarters of the Citizens' Militia that militia officers accompanied by the State Trade Inspectorate, the State Price Commission, the voivodship Citizens Control Commission and the office of the capital city of Warsaw have carried out accelerated inspections throughout Warsaw and the voivodship.

The objective of the inspection was to bring to light crimes and offenses against the consumer and to counteract speculators. As a result, 11 preliminary proceedings have started, 19 motions have been submitted to the collegia dealing with offenses and goods worth Z729,000 have been seized from speculators. Twenty-six people have been fined amounts totaling Z9,300.

GLEMP HOLDS SOCIAL POLICY TALKS WITH OZDOWSKI

LD131510 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Oct (PAP) -- The primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp met here last night with Vice Premier Prof Jerzy Ozdowski. The sides discussed questions connected with social policy, forms and means of assistance to families and with health protection.

The sides exchanged opinions on the present situation in Poland and pointed to the obstacle hampering the overcoming of economic crisis.

It was stressed that it is necessary to persistently and patiently create conditions of dialogue among all Poles. Dialogue based on truth should make it possible to rebuild confidence and bring about social reconciliation in the spirit of respect for human dignity and national values.

Of particular significance among these values is the Polish state which being an organization indispensable to the nation's existence must be protected and developed to the advantage of all its citizens, it was also emphasized.

PAP CITES JUSTICE MINISTER ON JUDICIARY REFORM

LD132258 Warsaw PAP in English 2007 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Oct (PAP) -- The planned reform of Poland's judiciary system envisages multiple actions to be undertaken in three big groups of problems, the minister of justice, Professor Sylwester Zawadzki told journalists at a meeting here today. The first field comprises works connected with the reconstruction and consolidation of the authority of judicature. Works connected with the founding of legal guarantees for anti-crisis actions and all that is to help the stabilizing of the economic situation are included in the second group. Measures to be undertaken in connection with the reinforcing of now threatened social discipline, discipline of labour, law and public order constitute the third group.

The so-called civic rights package, to be passed within the period of the next two years is the result of works undertaken in connection with the consolidation of socialist renewal. Three of the bills (the bill on censorship, on crews' self-government and on fighting speculation) that are included in the package have already been passed by the Sejm (parliament), while the works on the bill on trade unions are already very advanced.

These are to be followed by a number of other legal acts to be passed by the Council of State (for example, the new bill on national councils or the one on creating law), bills aimed to constitute a legal guarantee for the implementation of the economic reform (as the bill on the principles of financing and utilizing the funds of a state enterprise, or the implementation of the labour code).

The two-year programme of legislative works also comprises draft changes of the penal [word indistinct] code of penal procedure. On top of that, in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Justice Department is preparing 6 bills [words indistinct] law, this including amendments to the bill on the property regulation of farms and the order specifying certain court fees.

The basic direction of the reform of judicature, Professor Zawadzki stated, is to raise the competence of courts. The first step already undertaken was the summoning of a primary administrative court. Regional courts [words indistinct] or two voivodships are to be called into being; 10 regional courts will begin to function next year.

The pentitentiary system is also to undergo serious reforms. Over 30 thousand inmates out of a total of 74 thousand are to be released on parole. The living conditions in prisons have been improved and modernization of a number of prisons is planned, the minister said.

'DEMOCRACY OF NATIONWIDE AGREEMENT' RECOMMENDED

LD122312 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1512 GMT 12 Oct 81

["Democracy of Nationwide Agreement" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Oct (PAP) -- In a lengthy article under the above headline, published in TRYBUNA LUDU, Professor Jerzy Wiatr expresses his views on the activities of the Front for National Unity, and also on the future forms of sociopolitical transformations after a way out of the present crisis has been found and accomplished. Personally, I am convinced, writes the author, that our chance lies in a bold search for new institutional solutions. The essence of these new solutions lies in developing a democracy of nationwide agreement.

The democracy of nationwide agreement constitutes a political (?marriage) of a very wide range of forces and political orientations in the political life of Poland. It should be a democracy of agreement between the PZPR and its tested allies, the United Peasant's Party and the Democratic Party, whose role in this agreement should be greater than it has been in the past -- indeed, it is already becoming greater. It should be a democracy of agreement between communists and Catholics. It should be a democracy of partnership relations between the political and economic leadership and the independent trade unions representing the interests of the workforces. It should be a democracy in whose shaping an active part would be played by autonomous unions of youth, professional and creative associations, experts and other forms of collective expression of the views and interests of various groups within our nation.

The common denominator of nationwide agreement lies in the interests of People's Poland as a socialist state, as a part of the world community of socialist states, united by a firm alliance with the USSR and other members of the Warsaw Pact. This means that the front of nationwide agreement is closed to those who wish to delete the principles of the system of Poland as a socialist state, to those who seek to put Poland in opposition to its socialist allies, to the supporters of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. As far as they are concerned, there cannot even be compromise and agreement.

The democracy of nationwide agreement should be reflected in certain institutional principles which are gradually being formed even now, and which it is necessary to consolidate consciously. Here are these principles.

In the sphere of relations between political parties, trade unions, political organizations, youth unions, and other organized partners of the front of nationwide agreement, the independence and authenticity of the partners of this great union should become the obligatory principle; this principle envisages the observance by all partners of the leading role of the PZPR which, in accordance with the Constitution, bears a special national and international responsibility.

In the functioning of state authority, a genuine performance of supreme authority by the Sejm should become the obligatory principle. In the system of nationwide agreement, the government should be strong and effective, and its authority should derive from the support given to the government by the nation and expressed in the relevant decisions of the Sejm.

In the field of political relations, the principles of nationwide agreement should be reflected in an expansion of the role of self-management, the economic basis of which is provided by the economic reform.

However, even the best institutional principles will be illusory without a corresponding psychological climate. Has such a climate been created in our country? Yes and no, notes the author.

On one hand the sponsors of confrontation, those who sow trouble and disturbance, the apostles of hatred, are still active; perhaps they are not so numerous or strong as they are aggressive and noisy. Without isolating those who spread conflict and hostility, it is difficult to develop a climate of mutual trust.

But on the other hand, there are those who regard compromise as capitulation, who do not believe in agreement and who wish to vent their resentment for all the genuine and imagined injuries upon their political opponents. It is necessary to take their influence into account and it is necessary to resist it. This must be done together, by all those who wish that we shall come out of the present crisis a stronger state, better organized, more just and more secure than previously.

The prophets of disaster are wrong. Everything depends on ourselves. We have a chance to win and we must not allow this chance to be lost, writes Jerzy Wiatr in conclusion.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY CONDEMNS ANTI-SOVIET EXCESSES

LD100948 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Oct (PAP) -- The main board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, which met in a plenary session devoted to the tasks of this millions-strong organization in the present socio-political situation, firmly condemned the manifestations of anti-Sovietism and stressed the need to found a national front of action of all the realistically thinking people in the cause of the consolidation of alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union.

Speaking about anti-Soviet excesses, head of the Main Board Stanislaw Wronski said: Let us show our condemnation for the authors of all those incidents, not just by means of declarations. Then we shall be a trustworthy partner in the alliance, concerned with the interests and the good name of our own country, with the honour of the nation, with a good climate for agreement, renewal and reforms, the climate which we need so much.

Wronski proceeded to speak about attacks on friendly Polish-Soviet relations by means of throwing a distorted or even false light on the past, by means of cherishing all that causes resentment under the motto of a tribute to truth and remembrance. The past should not be used to instigate hostility among nations. The Katyn crime is used not to pay homage to the victims, but to provoke anti-Soviet hysteria. It agrees with the interests of the two countries and nations to refer to all that in the past which brings us closer, which binds us together, and above all to create new facts beneficial to friendship and alliance.

Recalling that a year has pased since the signing of the agreements in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie, in which the new union undertook to respect the alliances of socialist Poland, Wronski said: The issuing of the appeal to the working people of Eastern Europe, a kind of offer to follow in the steps of Solidarity leaders, was a shocking violation of the pledge to respect the alliances and the foundations of Poland's foreign policy. We do not think this stance agrees with the interest of the masses of worker members of this organization. Like all people for whom the good of the state is the supreme rule, we care that the Solidarnosc union movement not be pushed astray towards bad policies and be disrupted. On the contrary, we want it to be a power of the socialist Poland.

Despite all the detrimental phenomena, there are chances for an actual increase in the number of advocates of friendly Polish-Soviet relations, for commonsense must conquer suicidal madness, Wronski said.

Society Plenum Ends

LD092024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] A plenum of the Central Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society has ended in Warsaw. A resolution adopted at the plenum appeals to the many-million members of the organization to resolutely oppose all attempts to undermine the Polish-Soviet alliance and friendship, and to explain the historical and the contemporary economic and political relations connecting our countries. A guarantee of the effectiveness of the action undertaken, the resolution reads among other things, will be the swiftest possible construction of a social action front to serve the strengthening of the fraternal alliance with the land of the soviets.

The plenum participants appealed to the PZPR, political parties, all social and union organizations, creative institutions and mass media for the formation of such an action front.

VANDALS DESECRATE NOWA HUTA LENIN MONUMENT

LD091816 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] PAP reports that yesterday, unknown perpetrators desecrated a monument to Vladimir Lenin on Aleja Roz Street in Nowa Huta. White paint was thrown over the monument from the window of a passing automobile. The regional prosecutor's office has begun investigations.

DRUNKS ATTACK PIASECZNO MILITIA HEADQUARTERS

LD132258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] PAP reports that during the past few days, industrial guards at the Unitra-Polcolor plant in Piaseczno apprehended three persons guilty of breaking into laboratory premises. They were handed over to the municipal headquarters of the Citizens' Militia in Piaseczno, where they were detained.

One of those apprehended, Kazimierz Z., committed suicide. The mother and sister of Kazimierz Z. came to the headquarters building shouting that the militia staff had killed their son and brother, which led to a formation of passers-by, including drunks. Attempts were made to introduce order by the local militia forces. The regional prosecutor arrived and tried to explain to those assembled the course of events.

In the course of the incident, the headquarters building was damaged by several drunks who tried to smash the grill protecting the entrance. Provocative shouts could also be heard. Additional law and order forces and an operation-investigation group were dispatched to the scene. During the incident the militia used no means of force and no one was injured. Eight persons were arrested, two of whom were detained; their cases have been sent to the collegium. The remainder were released after being interviewed.

DRAFT ON TEACHERS' RIGHTS, DUTIES SENT TO SEJM

LD092230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] In the face of an almost open conflict, when teachers' strike committees are being set up, the plenum of the Central Board of the Polish Teachers' Union Oswiata [education] has been informed that the government draft of an amended charter on teachers' rights and duties was finally sent to the Sejm yesterday.

An emergency plenary meeting of the teachers' union leadership, which was convened today, was to discuss statutory forms of protest against the fact that work on this charter had been drawn out for such a long time while being impatiently awaited by the teachers' community.

Deputy Jarema Maciszewski, chairman of Sejm Commission for Education and Upbringing who attended the plenary meeting, informed the participants that the draft charter would probably have its first reading at the Sejm plenary session toward the end of this month.

A special commission of the union is to thoroughly analyze the draft.

OFFICIAL VIEWS TRADE BALANCE WITH USSR

LD101002 Warsaw PAP in English 0831 GMT 10 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Oct (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU carries an interview with First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestorwicz on the subject of prices in Polish-Soviet exchange.

"The system of prices used in Poland's trade exchange with the Soviet Union combined with the structure of two-way exchange is advantageous to us," Nestorwicz said. "Poland does not have a special separate system of prices applied in trade exchange with the USSR. In our exchange with the USSR, we apply the principles of contractual prices for goods and services, which have for many years been used in mutual exchange of all the CEMA states."

"Now that the prices of basic fuels and materials are continuously on the increase, owing to the application of a five-year basis of world prices in Polish-Soviet exchange those prices are usually lower than current world prices."

"In other words, the materials we buy in the Soviet Union cost less than they would cost in hard-currency countries. It must be forcefully stressed that in the present situation of the prices of fuels and materials the system of prices deduced from five-year world prices is advantageous to importers of those goods."

"The application of this five-year basis is an expression of the Soviet Union's concern with solving this important economic problem in a way advantageous to the whole community and cannot be judged using purely trade criteria."

"A consistent application of this system also holds for our export. Thus, for instance, while world prices of coal and sulphur have been on the increase over the last year, the prices of those commodities in our export to the USSR are lower than current world prices."

"However, considering the structure of Polish-Soviet turnover which on our part is dominated by import of [words indistinct] per cent of import from the USSR, the loss in payment for our materials is far lower than the profit resulting from the difference between the price of our imports from the USSR and their value in current world prices."

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON ALLIANCE WITH USSR

LD120942 Warsaw PAP in English 0810 GMT 12 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Oct (PAP) -- "The conditions and fate of our national existence depend on how we ourselves manage to arrange our relations with our neighbors" the army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said in an extensive article on the Polish-Soviet political and military alliance.

"If it had not been for the military power of the Soviet Union and our military coalition with it, as part of the whole alliance, for long now we would have been unable to warrant peace and security to this country. In this context, our alliance with the Soviet Union is a direct guarantee of our security," the paper declared.

"Basing on the military potential of the Soviet Union, we can enjoy the sense of stability of our frontiers," it added.

"It is precisely the alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and Poland's standing in the community of the socialist states that have largely contributed to the rank, position, and respect which Poland enjoys in the world now," the paper said, adding that "in spite of our narcissist leanings and the sense of self-importance, we Poles alone are incapable of directing global processes."

"Nobody questions our alliances and socio-political system; on the contrary, we are being warned that undermining one or the other may as much as threaten world peace."

"Although in the history of our mutual relations there may be matters still unclear, the way to go about them is to fully clarify them and not desecrate graves or stir campaigns of hatred, as has been the case recently, which does harm to our alliance with the Soviet Union and the good name of every Pole."

REPORTAGE OF FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Importance of Visit

LD072134 Warsaw PAP in English 2040 GMT 7 Oct 81

[By PAP correspondent Marek Ostrowski]

[Text] Paris, 7 Oct (PAP) -- French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson arrives in Warsaw on an official visit tomorrow. The French side attaches considerable importance to this visit as (? is evident), among other things, by the statement made by the Foreign Ministry spokesman who said that the visit is of "exceptional significance." He added that Poland is the first country to be visited by a member of the French Government.

The trip reflects the "excellent state of relations between Poland and France," the spokesman continued, and is a prelude to the already announced visits to Poland by France's prime minister and president.

The present trip takes place within the framework of regular consultations between both countries' foreign ministers envisage by the joint declaration signed as far back as 1972.

LE MONDE daily of Paris recalled in connection with the forthcoming visit that Poland's minister of foreign affairs visited Paris in August this year, and Polish Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski went there as recently as September. The French personalities which visited Warsaw recently include Robert (?Ontillon), the president's special envoy, and a group of senators.

Recent statements concerning Polish issues made by France's top-level politicians have stressed the "right of every nation to solve its affairs by its own means." They also stressed the readiness of France to cooperate economically with Poland and grant Poland economic assistance designed to help her overcome the crisis.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY Interview

LD081010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 8 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, arrives for a visit to Poland today. ZYCIE WARSZAWY Paris correspondent Leszek Kolodziejczyk interviewed Cheysson just before his departure by air.

Claude Cheysson described the present international situation as being exceptionally absorbing. He stated that it will not be possible in the future to apply the same methods of reasoning that were appropriate earlier. He gave two reasons: the increase in the importance of the third world countries and the (?idealization) among peoples, despite the division of the world according to definite ideologies and the aspiration for self-definition. Claude Cheysson said that a man will appear who states: All right, I am in favor of safeguarding my material achievements. In the event of a threat of war I know whose side I will be on. I have no doubts as to who is my political ally. But apart from this I would like to have the freedom to express my stance as a Frenchman. I think I am right in saying, Claude Cheysson continued, that what I have said can also be made to apply to Poland and its relations with its political allies, with the bloc of Eastern countries and to the socialist system by which Poland is governed. In this context and against this backdrop we French people think that Poles wish to express themselves as Poles while at the same time not negating their alliances or their political system, but they also wish to have their separate Polish nature recognized. If tomorrow the specter of a world war loomed up, then it is a known fact on which side you would stand and it is known on which side we would stand. Claude Cheysson -- as he put it -- is going to Poland with great emotion. He assessed Polish-French relations as excellent.

The aim of his visit was assessed by the head of the French diplomatic services as being to better familiarize himself with Poland's economic situation so as to be able to give Poland more effective help, and also to be able to talk to partners in Poland about their problems.

Reported Arrival

LD081308 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson arrived in Poland today on an official visit. He was welcomed at Warsaw Okecie Airport by Minister Jozef Czyrek.

Cheysson, Jablonski Talks

LD082034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] The Minister of External Relations of the French Republic, Claude Cheysson, was received during the first day of his visit to Poland by the chairman of the State of Council Henryk Jablonski, and by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The first round of the Polish-French plenary talks took place in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The minister of foreign affairs and the French guests chaired the meeting. The talks pertained to many international problems as well as to issues dealing with Polish-French bilateral cooperation.

Official Meetings Reported

LD090956 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Oct (PAP) -- French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, who came on an official visit to Poland today was received by Prime Minister Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The two discussed main problems of the favourably developing Polish-French cooperation, Both sides positively sized up the outcome of the latest session of the mixed commission for economic cooperation held in Paris on September 29-30. Questions of urgent implementation of Polish postulates concerning Polish-French cooperation in the coming and distant future were raised during the talks.

Premier Jaruzelski renewed the invitation for French Premier Pierre Mauroy to visit Poland. Its date will be fixed through diplomatic channels and the visit can be paid in the near future.

Minister Cheysson was also received by President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski.

The Polish-French plenary talks chaired by Minister Jozef Czyrek and Claude Cheysson opened here today. They focussed on international problems of vital interest to both countries.

Later, both delegations carried out a thorough exchange of views on the possibilities of developing Polish-French relations in all spheres and on cooperation of both states to consolidate peaceful collaboration in the international arena under the chairmanship of Deputy Foreign Minister Marian Dobrosielski and director of the European Department at the French Foreign Ministry Plenipotentiary Minister (Bertrand Dufound).

The plenary talks will be continued tomorrow. Minister Claude Cheysson today [word indistinct] Secretary of the Polish Episcopate Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski.

In the evening Minister Czyrek received the French guest and accompanying persons at the Jablonna Palace near Warsaw.

Minister Czyrek stressed that now that the international situation is growing more entangled we need internal and external peace more than ever. Therefore we are worried by the attempts at returning to policy from the position of force and the related military moves which lead to a qualitatively new arms race, especially in Europe. We believe that in this situation everything must be done to counteract those harmful trends, prevent a deterioration of the internal climate and save the precious attainment of detente.

Relations between the Soviet Union and the USA are of special significance for the general international climate, Czyrek said. Therefore we fully endorse and welcome all the steps aimed at resuming Soviet-American dialogue on the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments, including the medium-range missiles in Europe.

Poland's authorities and the patriotic forces of our nation make efforts in order to overcome difficulties, restore stability and ensure peace at home. Unfortunately, there are forces in our country which do harm to this process. What is disquieting is that they receive the backing of some political circles and centres in the West, which through meddling in our affairs would like to use the situation in Poland to serve ends which are contrary to the vital interests of our country, to the interests of international peace and security.

I wish to stress once again that statements and actions aimed at undermining the principles of the system, at weakening Poland's bonds with the Soviet Union and the socialist states within the alliance are doing harm to both Poland and East-West relations, Czyrek said.

We welcome with appreciation the sense of responsibility revealed by those governments in the West which approach our problems with concern and realism, which see that an early alleviation and overcoming of them converges with the interest of political stabilization in Europe.

I wish to stress with great satisfaction that the President of the Republic Mr Francois Mitterrand and the French Government have from the very beginning been full of understanding for Poland's affairs. This is a good groundwork for fruitful continuation of our cooperation, for a development of relations between our countries and nations. France's engagement in the solving of our economic problems is of great significance to us, Minister Czyrek said in conclusion.

Thanking for the sincere welcome in Poland, Minister Cheysson said that friendship between Poland and France has its roots in distant past.

A noteworthy thing in French-Polish relations is that their privileged character has been preserved despite the great division of post-war Europe, the different systems and membership of different alliance systems. Over the last decade, the relations have been marked with extensive cooperation. Its moving force was the top-level dialogue initiated in 1967 by General De Gaulle and regular meetings of ministers.

Saying that this dialogue will be pursued on top level, Minister Cheysson stressed that he saw in it a rationale and goals which go beyond the framework of usual talks resulting from relations of trust and friendship. The dialogue has certain specific traits which are a consequence of the two countries' special role in the international arena in the service of principles without which we could not maintain peace and cooperation. Like you, we assign the most important place to those among the principles which inspire the process initiated at the Helsinki conference, Cheysson said. We count on the success of the Madrid meeting, which will shortly resume its work and which we expect to attain balanced progress in all the "baskets" and remove obstacles on the road to convening a conference on disarmament in Europe.

Referring to France's initiatives of aid to Poland, the minister stressed that they are an expression of deep feelings of the French. They are watching the Polish developments with attention and ardour because Poland's fate is at stake, because they see a hope for profound renewal in the present crisis, because they understand the problems, because they are attentively watching the signs which show that Poland's working people and authorities are resolved to urgently revive the economy. This year's harvest, much better than last year, is a valuable encouragement for those who, like we, bet on your future, the minister said.

We know that Poland has an unquestionable right to live, to live in better conditions, to define her fate without interference from outside, with respect for her specific traits and the dignity of human work. This right is recognized worldwide and France will not cease propagating it. It is unquestionable especially here. Every nation has a right to be the master of its fate.

Allowing for the totally different circumstances, the changes which have taken place in France and Poland testify to a certain convergence: Both you and we are looking for our roads. Our models are different, but we want societies which would combine justice and freedom. Naturally, this evolution should go on without disrupting the international equilibrium, of which both countries are important components.

In conclusion Minister Cheysson expressed the wish for the present talks to be a starting point for a deeper reflection on cooperation between France and Poland treated as a factor of mutual enrichment, peace and rapprochement in Europe.

## Walesa Meets With Cheysson

NC091056 Paris AFP in English 1044 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Oct (AFP) -- Trade union leader Lech Walesa had his first meeting with a Western minister today when he breakfasted at the French ambassador's residence with Claude Cheysson.

The meeting was also the first time a Western foreign minister on official visit to an Eastern bloc country had met independent union leader. He had already met the country's religious leaders.

Mr Walesa was accompanied by his two aides Bronislaw Geremek and Tadeusz Mazowiecki, editor of the weekly SOLIDARNOSC.

Although a little nervous as he arrived, when he left an hour later Mr Walesa posed with Mr Cheysson for photographers and cameramen.

"We have in common the love for a pipe and also some ideas," Mr Cheysson quipped.

"I found him charming...I discussed with him the same subjects as with members of the government and leaders of the church," Mr Cheysson added.

PAP Reports Walesa Meeting

LD092104 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Oct (PAP) -- Today, France's visiting foreign minister, Claude Cheysson, met with Lech Walesa at the French ambassador's Warsaw residence. The meeting was not envisage by the official programme of the French foreign minister's visit in Poland.

Earlier today, the French foreign minister visited the Warsaw royal castle and the old market place.

At the St. John Cathedral he laid a wreath at the tomb of Poland's late Primate Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski.

Reasons For Visit

NC091307 Paris AFP in English 1258 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Oct (AFP) -- France is determined to keep up aid to Poland but it is now up to the Poles to say "where, when and how" French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson said here today during a stroll through the old quarter of the capital, rebuilt stone by stone after the war.

Mr Cheysson, who arrived here yesterday, told newsmen that the "sole aim" of his trip was to convey the friendship of President Francois Mitterand along with his own and that of the French people.

He added that France was interested in Poland itself, and was not offering assistance in the hope of modifying power balances in Eastern Europe. He said these balances were a fact, and were chosen by the countries involved.

Pointing to similarities between France and Poland today, the socialist minister recalled the "undeniable" will in France to "force a place for man in political construction."

He said that France and Poland belonged to different political alliances, but that their paths converged in the "search to give man back his place in society."

During the walk Mr Cheysson laid a wreath in St. John's cathedral on the tomb of Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, the primate of Poland who died of cancer earlier this year.

Meeting With Kania

LD091652 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] After seeing Lech Walesa this morning, Claude Cheysson this afternoon met Stanislaw Kania, the PZPR first secretary. Cheysson has been compelled to cut short his visit to Poland so as to be present in Cairo tomorrow. It is still not known whether the USSR will be represented at the funeral of President As-Sadat.

Communique Signed

LD100916 Warsaw PAP in English 2040 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Oct (PAP) -- PUWP CC First Secretary Stanislaw Kania received today the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic Claude Cheysson, who paid a visit to Poland at the invitation of Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek. The two sides discussed issues related to further friendly cooperation between the two countries. They placed special emphasis on the mutually advantageous continuation of political dialogue and the development of economic relations.

Kania and Cheysson also discussed some international issues, including joint efforts in the cause of the consolidation of European peace and security.

A communique on Cheysson's talks with his Polish counterpart, published today, said participants in the talks discussed concrete steps which will serve a further broadening of cooperation between the two countries in all spheres and Polish-French dialogue, also on top level.

Cheysson and Czyrek also exchanged views on the current international situation, East-West relations and prospects for cooperation in the field of the consolidation of security, disarmament and the CSCE work at Madrid. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding traditionally characteristic of Polish-French relations, the communique said.

During this morning's round of (?plenary) talks chaired by Deputy Foreign Minister Marian Dobrosielski and director of European Department at the French Foreign Ministry, Plenipotentiary Minister Bertrand (Dufound), the two sides analyzed Polish-French relations in politics, economy, science and culture and defined steps to be taken to intensify cooperation.

Participants in the talks also dwelt on the problems related to the growing traffic between the two countries and the need to provide appropriate consular care of the visitors.

The two sides continued to exchange views on a number of international issues of interest to the two countries, especially the prospects for Polish-French collaboration in the consolidation on detente and peaceful cooperation.

Foreign Ministers Czyrek and Cheysson summed up the talks. They stressed the attainments of the talks and voiced their willingness of a further development of bilateral relations and the two countries' cooperation in essential international issues.

Minister Cheysson laid a wreath at the tomb of the Primate of Poland Cardinal Wyszynski in St. John's Cathedral here.

Also today, as an addition to the official schedule of the visit, Minister Cheysson met with head of the National Consultative Commission of the Solidarnosc union Lech Walesa and other unionists at the French Embassy here.

Minister Cheysson flew back to Paris in the evening. A group of members of the delegation accompanying Minister Cheysson, who had to leave Poland one day earlier to take part in Anwar as-Sadat's funeral, will stay on and visit Krakow and Auschwitz tomorrow.

During a news conference here, Minister Cheysson sized up the development of French-Polish relations very positively. He said that they are shaped by history and geopolitical conditions which (?have brought us) closer together. I arrived here, he said, to convey a message of sympathy of the French nation and (?the feelings) of friendship that it has for the Polish nation.

Despite different political systems and membership in different alliances, France and Poland are linked by cooperation and convergence of views on many international problems, for (?instance) as regards the Middle East question, the role of the Madrid conference, and the need for continuing the East-West dialogue.

Claude Cheysson said that a lot of attention was paid to further development of bilateral relations during the visit. This will be testified to by the stepping up of contacts on various levels, including a visit of the French Prime Minister to Poland in mid-December 1981. Both sides also discussed prospects for the development of cultural and economic cooperation. France, which extended Poland assistance amounting to (?900) million dollars this year, intends to continue this assistance in various forms determined by the government, including by the deliveries of food. So far, our trade has not been balanced, the French foreign minister said. However, we hope that this will change in the future, for instance, by expanding the Polish coal exports.

In replying to questions, the minister referred to his meetings with secretary of the Polish Episcopate Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski and Lech Walesa, saying that he wanted to convey the feelings of friendship of the French nation to the Polish nation also through the representative of the Polish Church [word indistinct] who leads the movement numbering over (?10) million members.

Your nation is conducting an unusual experiment, said the minister. Being faithful to its alliances, it also wants to preserve its identity. We are under the impression of these transformations and we do not want to disturb this process by anything. We believe that all these problems must be solved by the Poles themselves, without any foreign interference.

TRYBUNA LUDU Appraises Visit

LD121510 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Oct (PAP) -- Commenting on the visit of French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson to Poland, TRYBUNA LUDU said that serious changes on the highest levels of authority in the two countries did not change strong ties linking Poland with France. This was confirmed by the talks held last week. Said the daily:

"Exactly in view of significant changes taking place in both countries, they are especially keen on consolidating structures of peaceful co-existence in Europe, halting dangerous and expensive arms race, continuing the process started in Helsinki and stopping all negative tendencies deteriorating political climate worldwide.

"Positive commitment of Paris to solving Poland's economic problems was appreciated by this country as well as the conclusion contained in a statement made by the French foreign minister in his farewell news conference: I arrived to convey a message of sympathy and deep respect of the French nation for the Polish nation."

"We frankly reciprocate these feelings, connecting results of Polish-French talks with the conviction that a friendly and constructive dialogue between Warsaw and Paris will contribute to consolidating detente processes in Europe and promote favourable development of cooperation of both states and nations," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

POPE RECEIVES FOREIGN MINISTER CZYREK 13 OCT

LD131508 Warsaw PAP in English 1431 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 13 Oct (PAP) -- Pope John Paul II received in an audience at Castle Gandolfo today Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek, now on an official visit to Italy.

Earlier in the day Minister Czyrek had an hour-long talk with the Vatican's Secretary of State Agostino Casaroli.

TRYBUNA LUDU HITS WESTERN PRESS 'CANARD'

PM130815 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Oct 81 p 7

["Dal" article: "Horror in Muddy Waters"]

[Text] Previously we have seen a variety of recipes for serving up canards in the bourgeois press and for fabricating anticommunist propaganda. Recently we have even seen an intensified migration into the Western mass media by flocks of journalistic "canards" concerning our country. We have ceased to wonder about it, since it is an inseparable attribute of the "free press." However, the material which reactionary editors recently presented to their readers in Luxembourg, Austria and Switzerland breaks all records for nonsense, and smacks of overt political provocation.

Conservative newspapers such as LUXEMBURGER WORT (Luxembourg), SALZBURGER NACHRICHTEN (Austria) and VATERLAND (Switzerland) have carried a publication signed by Rudolf Stroebinger, allegedly sent by Telex from our capital as a "dispatch from Warsaw." The text of the dispatch is a concoction of insinuation from start to finish, as reflected in the title "East Berlin Makes Territorial Demands Against Poland." And this is allegedly induced by the demand for "compensation for the continuation of economic aid."

The author, posing as a frequenter of diplomatic, political and other receptions "in Warsaw" asserts that the GDR together with Czechoslovakia is interested in Szczecin and Swinoujscie, because -- and here an unexpected culminating point comes to light -- "transshipment capacity in such Polish ports as Gdansk and Szczecin has declined as a result of numerous strikes. This is threatening the exports of those countries and of Third World countries in particular. Further on Stroebinger once again stubbornly returns to his arguments that the "uncertain situation" in the Polish Baltic ports is having negative repercussions on the GDR and CSSR foreign trade balances; hence the alleged "demands" put forward by "East Berlin."

There is no need to explain further that all this is an absurd lie, although it is significant that, to spread it, the same newspapers which have relished every strike in Poland, especially the more economically expensive strikes, today print dissertations which are supposed to authenticate the thesis that the "uncertain situation" and the "decline in transshipment capacity" in the Polish ports can give anybody an incentive to put any demands to us. There is a strange concurrence between the "Warsaw dispatch" author's language and argumentation and that of the compatriotist revisionist bosses in West Germany and West Berlin. They are indeed speculating that the prolonged Polish crisis may create a more advantageous situation for the German Reich within the 1937 borders, at the expense of the GDR's sovereignty, one-third of Polish lands and of the Soviet Union's Kalingradskaya Oblast!

The cynicism of Rudolf Stroebinger's dissertation is apparent in his attempt to plant his journalistic hoax in the "Polish political circles" which he quotes. Yet, as we have discovered, no journalist named Rudolf Stroebinger has either applied for an entry visa to Poland or been issued with a journalist's letter of accreditation by our Foreign Ministry. For several years, however, his name has appeared in the reactionary press in West Germany, Austria, Switzerland and other countries. And always in an anti-Polish propaganda context.

His present sweeping pronouncements in the conservative press of several countries confirms that in the West there is no shortage of people who wish to set the Poles at variance with their neighbors. At the same time, they operate using provocative bugbears -- on this occasion about alleged territorial claims. Perhaps they recognize that even their readers have ceased to believe the nonsense preached in the past about the "military intervention" threatening Poland. When the opportunity presents itself, they spread suggestions that there is allegedly a possibility of some changes to the western Polish border, that is, of a revision of the World War II results of which the Odra and Luzycka Nysa border forms a vital part.

Incidentally we are surprised, as well we might be, that news editors on certain Western newspapers should publish such obvious nonsense out of the muddy waters of anticommunist propaganda. In any case, we suggest that they stop making merry at our expense.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE VIEWS AS-SADAT'S ACHIEVEMENTS

AU091807 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 7 Oct 81 p 6

[Witold Olszewski commentary on President Anwar as-Sadat]

[Text] "Cowards die many times before their deaths; the valiant never taste of death but once," according to Shakespeare in JULIUS CEASAR.

President Anwar as-Sadat, who was killed yesterday during the annual military parade, was one of the most courageous if not most audacious statesmen of our epoch. He astonished and surprised people with his decisions full of risk, sometimes incalculable risks. He was probably one of the most outstanding Arab leaders, but one of the most controversial as well. He had many foes, external and internal alike. Let me recall that the Arab front of renewal backed by 17 states against his policy of accord with Israel has solemnly declared that it was not against the Egyptian people, but against the president of Egypt.

The controversial nature of the late president involved sudden turns and stunning decisions such as the break with the Soviet Union (1972), the joint Egyptian-Syrain offensive against the ever victorious Israeli Army (1973) -- the offensive added glory to As-Sadat's name -- his amazing visit to Jerusalem (1977) and the conclusion of the tripartite treaty at Camp David (1978).

Some of those decisions disappointed As-Sadat greatly as was the case with the negotiations with Begin in connection with the Camp David Treaty. His isolation in the Arab world was becoming an increasing liability in domestic relations. Opposition, which was especially dangerous on the part of the Muslim fanatics, began to rear its head. A month ago As-Sadat struck in his own way -- by surprise and massively. He, the champion of moderate methods and liquidator of An-Nasir's police system -- in a stroke ordered the detention of over 1,500 people from the opposition, including the top Muslim and Coptic Church leaders as well as half the Coptic bishops. This was a way to announce that Egypt would not become Iran.

But it could. Pro-American Egypt, which is bound to Israel by the Camp David Treaty, is a key position in U.S. strategy in the Middle East; but, as the past demonstrated, this position is susceptible to maneuvers that conflict in the extreme. After all, As-Sadat, An-Nasir's successor, followed a diametrically different policy as if it were above all geopolitical considerations. Yet this policy was fully accepted by most Egyptians. This means that the personality of the leader makes a decisive impact on Egypt's international policy. If so, then we can assume that As-Sadat's decisions and schemes can be turned over in an entirely different direction.

The true state of domestic tension, which was masked by the referendum and smothered by massive arrests, is also a great unknown quantity. Now knowing who the perpetrators of the crime are and what forces are behind them, I am unable to prognosticate. However, I think it highly probably that the entire dangerous Middle East will experience new, mighty tremors and that Sinai's complete return to Egypt next April may prove an illusion.

In conclusion, it is proper to recall that only As-Sadat was courageous enough to welcome the dying Shah of Iran to his country. This gesture also elicited the admiration of As-Sadat's many foes and even of the foes of the overthrown and exiled tyrant. Would that for the sake of peace Egypt be spared the fate of Iran.

MORE ON PEOPLE'S REACTION TO FOOD MEASURES

AU131308 [Editorial Report] Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian on 12 October devotes its entire page 4 to opinions and commentaries by various working people on the recent State Council decree on preventing disruptions and regulating food supplies in Romania. Those interviewed, citizens in factories and farms, express "full and unqualified support for the measures to ensure rational food supplies and to implement the principles of socialist ethics and equity", stress that there are "sufficient supplies for normal consumption" and demand that "even harsher steps be taken against hoarders and profiteers".

Some reports deal with illicit profiteering and professional incompetence in certain markets and stores in Bucharest and the provinces.

In a commentary titled "In the Spirit of the Principles Governing Our Society", the author notes that "In the past weeks, honest citizens were confronted with a real offensive by greedy hoarders who descended upon food stores thinking that they can buy huge quantities of food produce with a view to stockpiling and reselling it later, thus violating the most elementary norms of social coexistence." Such deeds, which are incompatible with the principles of socialist ethics and equity, have to be vigorously combated, the author concludes.

In another commentary, "The Ethics and Civilized Nature of Trade From the Viewpoint of Working People's Control Teams", the author stresses the role of the control teams in "combating all negative aspects in the field of trade", by resolutely unmasking those who disrupt normal supplies and bringing the guilty ones before the judicial bodies.

CEAUSESCU VISITS AGRICULTURAL UNITS IN CALARASI

AU091237 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today visited agricultural production and research units in Calarasi County, where he examined the stage of manufacturing the new corn combine-harvesters and various modern methods of irrigation. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied on this working visit by Comrades Emil Bobu and Petre Enache."

The presidential helicopter first landed at the Dragalina state agricultural enterprise, where Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was met "by Comrades Vasile (Martin), first secretary of Calarasi County RCP Committee; Ioan Avram, minister of the machine-building industry; Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry; and Angelo Miculescu, chairman of the Academy for Agricultural Sciences." Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu discussed with the experts various designs for the new Universal CU-16 corn combine-harvester, with a view to selecting the best final solution. President Nicolae Ceausescu then visited the new irrigation system of (Marculeni) agricultural enterprise, a recent achievement of our machine-building industry.

On the occasion of this working visit, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also discussed with the experts the stage of overall agricultural activities, the quality of ploughing operations and the stage of harvesting operations. Many inhabitants of the units visited extended a warm and enthusiastic reception to the party-state leader.

EFFORTS URGED TO FINISH SOWING, HARVESTING

AU121709 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] On the agricultural agenda: Maximum efforts and concentration in the fields to finish sowing wheat as soon as possible; 540,000 hectares are left to be sown to wheat. Since this operation lags far behind schedule, energetic measures are required in each county and each joint agro-industrial council to finish it by the end of this week.

Work must be carried out day and night at full capacity and employing all the machinery envisaged in programs. Soil preparation must proceed in two shifts or in extended shifts, and the sowing must be supervised from morning till night by specialists to ensure good quality work.

Optimal conditions are available for uniform wheat sowing. Hence, all village people must work from dawn till evening at the established speed or even faster, where conditions permit it, so that the entire area earmarked for this crop should be sown as quickly as possible.

Corn harvesting has also fallen far behind schedule. By 31 October work must be organized so as to free the entire area sown to corn, to store the crops and to prepare the fields. Storage must be appropriate in order to preclude losses.

All available forces must also be mobilized to finish picking grapes, fruit and vegetables by 1 November.

INVESTMENTS IN AGRICULTURE REGISTER HIGH GROWTH

AU121553 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1210 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Oct (AGERPRES) -- Investments in the Romanian agriculture continue to register high growth rates. Thus, as compared to the 25,240 million lei allotted in the 1976-1980 period, a volume of investments of 155 thousand million lei is registered in the current five-year plan (1981-1985). Calculated per one hectare of arable area, they stand at almost 1,800 lei, while per person active in agriculture they have increased almost 25 times in the 1976-1980 period as compared to the 1951-1953 interval.

In the ensuing years a large share of the investments allotted to agriculture will be destined to the cooperative sector for bridging the gap existing in point of technical endowment between the state sector and the cooperative one and for providing similar working and production conditions in both sectors.

Important reorientations can be noted as regards the territorial distribution of investments. While in the last few years almost half of the investment volume was allotted to the counties known as great agricultural producers -- such as Dolj, Ilfov, Constanta, Timis, Iasi, Arad -- special attention is and will be paid to zones with a less developed agriculture and more difficult production conditions such as the hill and plateau counties: Gorj, Alba, Bistrita-Nasaud, Huedoara, Harghita.

Noteworthy is the increased share of investments earmarked for mechanization and land melioration operations as well as for zootechny, while a diminution of the expenditures for constructions can be noted. At present, only two fifths of the investments for agriculture are used for building-assembly operations, while the investments for farm machinery and equipment hold over one-third share, with an obvious increasing tendency.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON AS-SADAT ASSASSINATION

SCINTEIA Obituary

AU081318 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1100 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Oct (AGERPRES) -- On October 8 the Romanian press publishes an obituary of President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, that evokes the personality and political activity of the Egyptian leader. The name of the president is framed in black and the text comes with the picture of the deceased.

In relation to the death of President as-Sadat newspaper "SCINTEIA" reads: The Romanian people learned with deep sadness and sorrow the news of the death, following a criminal attempt, of President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, president of the National Democratic Party, remarkable leader of the Egyptian people, an outstanding personality of the contemporary political life, a close friend of Socialist Romania.

Stressing President Anwar as-Sadat to have been an untiring champion of Egypt's economic and social progress, of his country's consolidated independence, the newspaper reads:

Ample measures were initiated under his leadership for the multilateral development of Egypt.

Understanding that a sine-qua-non for the country's advance on the line of economic and social progress is a secured climate of quiet and peace for his people and in the entire geographical zone, President as-Sadat favoured a political negotiated settlement of the Middle East situation -- the way of peaceful solutions to the problems accumulated being the only one apt to avoid new sufferings for the peoples in the zone, to prevent new conflicts of inestimable consequences for the world peace and security. Then the newspaper reads: President Anwar as-Sadat was a close friend of the Romanian people. One of the fundamental and consistent orientations of Socialist Romania's foreign policy is the strengthening and development of the relations of friendship and collaboration with all Arab countries, whose struggle for consolidating independence and defending their legitimate rights, for general progress and peace enjoys the sympathy, solidarity and multilateral support of the Romanian people.

In this framework the Romanian-Egyptian relations of collaboration, having rich and old traditions, have witnessed strong development, particularly over the last decade. The direct summit contacts, the visits and talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Anwar as-Sadat, held in a spirit of mutual consideration and esteem, proved of decisive importance. During these interviews documents and agreements were signed to open amply perspectives to the development of the Romanian-Egyptian collaboration on multiple planes.

The fruitful evolution is indissolubly linked to the fact that the Romanian-Egyptian relations are grounded upon the principles of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights and mutual advantage, non-immixture in internal affairs, banning force and threat with force -- principles recorded in the Romanian-Egyptian solemn declaration signed in Bucharest, in 1974.

The principled position of Socialist Romania on the matters of the Middle East has proved to be of outstanding importance in the development of these friendly relations.

The meetings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Anwar as-Sadat were to the two heads of state as many opportunities to exchange views on the international life, on a host of most topical problems, starting from our countries' and peoples' preoccupations to see them settles in the interests of peace, of every nation's free development, with the central place being held by ways of solving the Middle East situation on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied consequent to the 1968 war, the observance of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, inclusive of its right to independent statehood, and secured independence and sovereignty of all states in the region.

The Romanian-Egyptian relations have gone down as a major contribution to the cause of peace in the Middle East and the world over, of security and detente, of the people's right to free, sovereign and independent existence, of their aspirations for progress, of international collaboration and understanding.

Evoking the personality of President Anwar as-Sadat in these so difficult moments for the friendly Egyptian people, the Romanian people expresses its full compassion, convinced that the good relations established between Romania and Egypt, between our peoples will develop continuously, to mutual benefit, in the interest of peace and collaboration the world over, concludes SCINTEIA.

### Radulescu Attends Funeral

AU101627 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was represented at the funeral of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat by a delegation consisting of Gheorghe Radulescu, vice president of the State Council; Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state and adviser to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Ion Iosefide, Romania's ambassador to Cairo.

### Delegation Meets Successors

AU121530 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0815 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 12 Oct (AGERPRES) -- The Romanian delegation that represented Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, at the funeral of President as-Sadat, headed by Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-president of the State Council, had interviews and conducted talks in Cairo with Husni Mubarak, vice-president of the republic, prime minister of Egypt, the designate candidate for presidency, as well as with Dr Sufi Abu Talib, president ad interim of the country, speaker of the People's Assembly, and Kamal Hasan 'Ali, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs. Participating for the Romanian side were Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state, consellor of the Romanian president, and Gheorghe Dolgy, deputy minister of foreign affairs, while for Egypt was Dr Butrus Butrus Ghali, minister secretary of state, the ministry of foreign affairs.

Vice-president Husni Mubarak and the other Egyptian officials asked that President Nicolae Ceausescu and the friendly Romanian people be conveyed most profound gratitude for the warm sympathy manifested to the Egyptian people at this time of great trial.

The Egyptian leaders also expressed the high appreciation the Egyptian people nurture for the contribution made by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the strengthening of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries, to the cause of international detente and peace among peoples.

Also reasserted was the resolve to develop and diversify the good relations established between Romania and Egypt, to further the dialogue and cooperation at summit level between the two countries in the interest of the two friendly peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding in the Middle East and the world over.

The talks proceeded in a cordial friendly atmosphere that is characteristic of the Romanian-Egyptian relations.

## PLO NATIONAL COUNCIL'S AL-FAHUM PAYS VISIT

### Ceausescu Receives Al-Fahum

AU121715 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, today received Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestinian National Council who is on a friendship visit to our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly. The meeting was attended by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and foreign minister Stefan Andrei, as well as Khalid ash-Shaykh, PLO permanent representative in our country.

The chairman of the Palestinian National Council conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm greets and wishes for health and new successes in his activities at the head of our party and state, on behalf of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The

The guest also expressed sincere thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and of the Palestinian National Council, for the political, diplomatic, material and moral support extended to the Palestinian people's struggle to fulfill their aspirations for freedom and independence, and to achieve a just peace in the Middle East. The chairman of the Palestinian National Council also praised the Romanian people's achievements in building socialism.

Expressing thanks for the friendly message conveyed and for the feelings expressed, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in his turn conveyed friendly greetings and wishes for successes to Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the good relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the RCP and the PLO and between the Romanian and Palestinian peoples, and expressed the desire to expand and deepen these relations for the benefit of both peoples. They also discussed certain topical international issues, especially concerning developments in the Middle East. In this context, they emphasized the fact that the Middle East situation requires greater efforts to find a political, negotiated settlement to the conflict in that area, with a view to establishing a general, just and lasting peace there, based on Israel's withdrawal from the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war and on a solution to the Palestinian people's program in keeping with their legitimate right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

Both sides stressed that given the current circumstances, steps must be taken to activate the peace process in the Middle East and to solve the Palestinian problem through the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, which is the key to a just and lasting peace in that area.

Along that line Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the importance of organizing an international conference on the Middle East sponsored by the United Nations and with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO -- as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people -- the Soviet Union and the United States, as well as other states which are in a position to contribute to the process of peaceful settlement in the area.

The meeting proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Visits Brasov County

AU131341 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] Continuing his visit to our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly, Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestinian National Council, was the guest of Brasov County. On this occasion he met with representatives of the municipal People's Council. The chairman of the Palestinian National Council also visited the "Tractorul" and "Tricotajul" enterprises as well as sociocultural and touristic units in Brasov Municipality.

BUCHAREST WFTU SESSION ASSESSES SOLIDARITY

LD101050 Warsaw PAP in English 0817 GMT 10 Oct 81

[By PAP correspondent Maciej Kuczewski]

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Oct (PAP) -- A two-day session of the Executive Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions came to an end here today. Poland was represented by a delegation of the Consultative Committee of Branch Trade Unions with Albin Szyszka.

The prevalent tone of comments on the Polish situation was concern about further developments and the fact that the Polish working people have become object of political bargaining and a card in selfish games of people who often have nothing in common with workers.

"Has life in Poland got any better [word indistinct] to the concern that Solidarnosc allegedly feels about it?" asked Chairman of the USSR All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions Aleksey Shibayev. "No, it has got worse," he answered. Poland as a state has not grown any stronger. The main cause is the activity of Solidarnosc which sows unrest, undermines trust in authorities and makes it impossible for people to work efficiently. Solidarnosc only appears to be a trade union. Actually, it is a political organization of the opposition. It is committed to taking over power and not to the everyday problems of the working people, Shibayev said.

According to head of the Workers' Federation of the Trade Unions of Syria Ezdin an-Nasir, Solidarnosc's programme opens the road to capitalism and they cannot agree with such a programme.

Secretary general of France's CGT [General Labor Confederation] Pierre Gensous said the CGT has invited Lech Walesa to France and added that Poles themselves have to solve their problems.

We do not know all the facts concerning the developments in Poland. There are divergences of opinion as to the role of trade unions in Poland. We do not know who satisfies workers' aspirations and whether Solidarity plays an exlucsively destructive role, Gensous said.

Other Business

LD101430 Prague CTK in English 1735 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Oct (CTK correspondent) -- Members of the delegations to the 26th session of the World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU] bureau met here today for bilateral talks, at the end of the session.

Head of the Czechoslovak delegation Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, met with chairman of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions Aleksey Shibayev, chairman of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the Central Council of the Romanian General Trade Union Confederation Cornel Onescu, and with other heads of the delegations attending the session.

Their talks concentrated on the preparation of the 10th WFTU congress to be held in Havana next February, and on questions of bilateral cooperation.

NOTES PASSED, EVENTS HELD MARK CSSR ARMY DAY

Olteanu Greets Dzur

AU091243 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the Czechoslovak People's Army, Lt Gen Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania sent a congratulatory telegram to Army Gen Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense.

Army Club Marks Day

AU081244 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] A festive meeting was held on 6 October at the Central Army Club on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the Czechoslovak People's Army anniversary. The meeting was attended by generals and officers, warrant officers and noncommissioned officers of the Bucharest garrison.

Lt Gen Eng Stepan Romocusky, CSSR military and air attache to Bucharest, spoke about the significance of the event. The participants then viewed a photo exhibition presenting aspects of the life and work of Czechoslovak military men, and documentary films.

On the same occasion, the CSSR military attache met with the personnel of one of our army units, and with cadets and students of the "Leontin Salajan" military school for anti-aircraft artillery and signals officers.

CSSR Military Attache

AU081546 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] Lt Gen Stepan Romocusky, CSSR military and air attache in Bucharest, gave a cocktail party on Tuesday on the occasion of the day of the Czechoslovak army.

Col Gen Marin Nicolescu, deputy minister of national defense, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, generals and officers took part in the cocktail.

Chiefs of certain diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest, military attaches and members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

GDR 32D ANNIVERSARY MARKED IN BUCHAREST

Leaders Greet GDR Counterparts

AU081150 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee, president of the GDR State Council,

To Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Berlin:

Esteemed comrades, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and ourselves, we want to convey most cordial greetings and congratulations to you, to the SED Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and the GDR people, on the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the foundation of the GDR.

Since the establishment of worker-peasant power in their country, the GDR people, led by the SED, have profoundly changed all political and socioeconomic areas, built a socialist society, greatly developed the economy, science and culture, and continuously raised the working people's material and cultural living standard.

All Romanian communists and working people follow with great interest and empathy the constructive efforts made by the GDR workers class, peasantry and intelligentsia, and wholeheartedly rejoice in their noteworthy successes in building the new society.

We highly value the relations of close friendship and solidarity between our parties and countries, and we want to express our firm conviction that, by acting together in the spirit of agreements concluded at the highest level, the fraternal cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR will further greatly develop and diversify in all areas, for the benefit of our two peoples. We also attach special importance to strengthening the cooperation between our parties and states in the struggle to halt international tension, to resume and continue the policy of detente, for disarmament, security and cooperation in Europe, for the triumph of the general cause of socialism, independence and peace in the world.

On the occasion of your country's national anniversary, we want to convey to you, esteemed comrades, best wishes for personal happiness and health, and for ever greater achievements for you and for all GDR people in implementing the Tenth SED Congress decisions and building the developed socialist society.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Covernment of the Socialist Republic of Romania

## Embassy Holds Cocktail Party

AU081543 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] GDR ambassador to Bucharest Siegried Bock gave a cocktail party on Tuesday on the 32nd anniversary of the creation of the GDR.

The reception was attended by the following comrades: Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government; Marin Radoi, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee; Emilia Sonea, deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly; Mihai Burca, deputy chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front; Ioan Lazarescu, minister of mines; Dumitru Turcus, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Lt Gen Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the Army Higher Political Council; Aurel Duca, deputy chairman of the council for socialist culture and education; representatives of the managements of other central institutions, mass and public organizations, generals and officers, scientists, artists and men of letters.

Heads of diplomatic missions accredited in our country and members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

## ANDREI DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH FDP OFFICIAL

AU131947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Oct (AGERPRES) -- Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Wolfgang Mischnik deputy chairman of the Free Democratic Party of West Germany [FDP], chairman of the FDP parliamentary group in the Bundestag, exchanged opinions on the development of the political, economic and other exchanges between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany.

During the interview they also tackled some aspects of the international political life, particularly aspects related to the strengthening of peace and security, to achieving disarmament in Europe, nuclear disarmament first of all.

## BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH UK -- London, 1 Oct (AGERPRES) -- During the visit they are paying to England, the members of the delegation of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Romania met with a delegation made up of representatives of industrial and commercial firms led by G.T. Checketts, chairman of the Department for Romania of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Opinions were exchanged on the occasion on the development and diversification of economic relations and of technical and industrial cooperation between the two countries. The interview was attended by J.N. Cooper, vice-president of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, A.H.C. Greenwood, deputy chairman of "British Aerospace," as leader of the businessmen that visited Romania in May 1981. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0805 GMT 1 Oct 81 AU]

SPANISH CULTURAL PROGRAM -- The program on applying the agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of Spain for 1981-82 was signed in Bucharest today. The program envisages the further development of exchanges between Romania and Spain in such fields as education, science, culture, mass information, sports and health and at other levels of common interests. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 1 Oct 81 AU]

SUNDIC COMMENTARY VIEWS SOVIET DEMARCHE TO U.S.

LD131948 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Following the recent meeting between Andrey Gromyko and Alexander Haig in New York, a meeting which has been assessed both by the Soviet and American side as an open and working meeting, the first clash has taken place which returns the relations between the two superpowers to the original state of tension, with little prospects for this situation improving by the time the two ministers meet again in Geneva on 30 November. The Soviet Government has sent a demarche to the U.S. administration in which it condemns the American interference in Egypt's internal affairs following the assassination of President as-Sadat, and notes that that which is happening in connection with Egypt cannot but affect the interests of security of the Soviet Union which is attentively following the development of events. As expected the Soviet demarche has been categorically rejected both in Washington and in Cairo as inappropriate. It has even been said in Cairo that the Soviet demarche represents interference in the internal affairs of non-aligned Egypt.

The basis of the Soviet demarche to the United States is the assessment that the internal events taking place in one country or another cannot serve as justification for similar action on the part of another state. Such activity by the United States in Egypt and around it, the Soviet demarche asserts, represents an attempt at a crude external diktat and disregard for the right of people to decide for themselves on their own fate.

It is more than evident that the United States has hastened, both through public statements and through taking military measures, to prevent the creation of a vacuum, in that part of the world following As-Sadat's death. True enough, all this has been superfluous because it was quickly shown that in the relations between Egypt and the United States nothing has been changed, at least for the time being. The United States' influence in Egypt is neither greater nor less than it was in As-Sadat's lifetime for the simple reason that there are no indications whatsoever from the Egyptian side that As-Sadat's successors will change anything at all in their domestic and foreign policy.

As regards the dilemma whether anybody should or should not interfere in the internal affairs of a state, in this case of Egypt following As-Sadat's death, it is clear that there should be no interference, not only in Egypt and not only on the part of a country, but by anyone, in any place. If, however, there is concern that Washington's present policy toward Egypt could lead to a disruption in the strategic equilibrium, this could happen only if As-Sadat's successors should go further than As-Sadat, both in their relations with Washington as well as in their relations with Tel Aviv. This, judging by everything, will not be necessary because one can go no further.

The nature of the Egyptian-American and of the Egyptian-Israeli relations has also, up to now, been such that one could talk, even before President as-Sadat's death, about a disrupted strategic equilibrium in the Middle East. After all, the Soviet-Egyptian relations have been hanging on a thin thread for a long time, in particular following President as-Sadat's decision to expell the Soviet ambassador from Cairo, as well as a number of other Soviet diplomats. In other words, everything leads to the conclusion that what bothers Moscow most is the fact that the United States has backed away from its position, emphasized in particular following the Gromyko-Haig talks, that the Soviet-American relations could be better than they are if both superpowers are more restrained in their behavior on the international scene. This is true since the American interpretation of the policy of restraint consisted chiefly of criticisms at the expense of the Soviet Union.

However, now with its demarche to the American administration, Moscow is giving tit for tat and is using both the arguments and the terminology of the American administration. The United States, too, has rejected the Soviet demarche with the same arguments which the Soviet Union uses when rejecting American accusations against it.

DELEGATION LEAVES TO ATTEND AS-SADAT FUNERAL

LD091646 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1406 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade 9 Oct (TANJUG) -- A SFRY delegation which will attend the funeral of Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on Saturday, left for Cairo. The delegation is headed by a member of the Federal Executive Council, Sukrija Uzonovic.

Savo Obradovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Aleksandar Bozovic, Yugoslav ambassador in Egypt, are members of the delegation.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER PAYS VISIT

12 Oct Arrival

LD121448 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1446 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 12 Oct (TANJUG) -- Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the FRG, arrived on an official visit to Yugoslavia today. The guests were welcomed and greeted at Ljubljana's Brnik Airport by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Jernej Jan, chairman of the Republican Committee for International Cooperation of the Socialist Republic of Slovania, and others.

Genscher Evaluates Relations

LD132158 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1848 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Ljubljana, 13 Oct (TANJUG) -- Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, made a favorable assessment of the development of bilateral relations between the FRG and the SFRY in a brief interview to Ljubljana television in connection with his recently ended visit to our country. Speaking about the economic cooperation between the two countries, Genscher mentioned the significance of Yugoslav citizens as highly appreciated workers in the FRG and the numerous West German tourists who traditionally visit our country, which, as he said, also reflects significantly on the balance of payments. In this context he added that his country is interested in the further expansion of economic ties, not only in the bilateral sphere but also through greater cooperation between the SFRY and the EEC countries.

"It is known that we are working in the EEC for the greatest possible expansion of economic cooperation, in particular, between Yugoslavia and the European community," Genscher said. Speaking about the further consolidation of world peace, Genscher stressed that his country advocates progress in arms control and that the federal government advocates a positive outcome of the Madrid CSCE and the convening of a European conference on disarmament. This, as Genscher noted with satisfaction, is also in line with the convictions of the Yugoslav Government.

The head of West German diplomacy also welcomed the talks between the USSR and the United States on medium-range missiles and he expressed the hope that a solution will be reached in this sphere which, as he said, "will be in line with the wishes and ideas of the people in Europe."

Genscher also spoke in his interview with Ljubljana radio and television about the latest events in the Middle East and he noted that now one should work even more decisively for the establishment of lasting and just peace in that part of the world. In this context, Genscher advocated a peaceful solution which would confirm both the right of Israel to its existence as well as the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. Speaking about the possibility of setting in train a new West European initiative for solving the Middle East problem, Genscher assessed that the new leadership in Cairo will continue the present Egyptian policy which, as he said, represents a factor on which one can continue to count in finding fresh paths for solving existing problems in that region.

13 Oct Departure

LD130934 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0910 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Ljubljana, 13 Oct (TANJUG) -- Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and minister for foreign affairs, left Ljubljana this morning after a 1-day visit to Yugoslavia.

He was seen off by his host Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, and by Jernej Jan, chairman of the Slovene Republican Committee for International Cooperation.

During his stay in Ljubljana Hans-Dietrich Genscher had talks with Josip Vrhovec on many major questions pertaining to the field of international relations. Special attention was paid to the ways and means for reviving the process of detente in Europe and in the world, resumption of the Madrid CSCE meeting, the acute problem of disarmament, international economic problems in the world and to the activity of nonaligned countries.

The talks in the capital also afforded an opportunity for an agreement on initiating the most efficient measures to reduce the high Yugoslav trade deficit and for new investments by the West German economy in our country.

Statement Issued

LD131912 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1055 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Oct (TANJUG) -- At the end of the visit by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and minister for foreign affairs, the following statement for the press was released in Belgrade today:

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and minister for foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, attended, as patrons, the opening of "Days of Culture of the Federal Republic of Germany" in Ljubljana on 12 October 1981.

Minister Genscher was received by the president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, Viktor Avbelj. The meeting was attended by Janez Zemljaric, president of the Slovene Executive Council. In the conversation conducted on that occasion particular attention was paid to questions of economic cooperation and its further all-round development between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany.

During his stay in Ljubljana Minister Genscher had the customary working meeting with Federal Secretary J. Vrhovec. They conducted exhaustive talks on bilateral relations between the two countries and also on current international questions of mutual interest.

Having assessed the overall development of bilateral relations as positive, the two ministers confirmed the interest of their respective countries in their future promotion.

They also assessed that the "Days of Culture of the FRG" is an important event which confirms the constant consolidation of reciprocal understanding and contributes to better knowledge and rapprochement between the peoples of the two countries. They noted that this is enhanced by extensive cooperation between the cities, organizations and institutions of the two countries.

They also pointed out the great importance of expanding and enhancing economic relations and cooperation. This was also discussed during Minister Genscher's call on V. Avbelj, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia. Both sides pointed out the importance of strengthening and balancing economic cooperation and resolving the problem of the payments deficit in the relations between Yugoslavia and the FRG and EEC.

The two ministers discussed the problems of the growth of terrorism in the world which is on the agenda of the United Nations and other international forums. In this context, Minister Genscher reiterated the resolve of the federal government not to allow anti-Yugoslav terrorism in the FRG.

Within the framework of a broad exchange of views on the international situation, the two ministers paid special attention to the need to strengthen peace and detente in the world, to intensify trust between the East and the West, to limit armament, to disarmament, to the successful conclusion of the Madrid CSCE meeting, to the consolidation of the dialogue between the developed and the developing countries, and also to the most acute focal points of crisis, such as those in the Middle and Near East, Southeast Asia and in southern Africa.

They welcomed the decision of the United States and USSR at the end of November this year to start negotiations on the limitation of nuclear armaments. They expressed their expectation that these negotiations will bring about the establishment of equilibrium at the lowest possible level, that is to say, the beginning of a genuine process of disarmament. In this context Minister Genscher explained the Western approach to achieve the so-called zero option.

In briefing Federal Secretary J. Vrhovec on the forthcoming visit of Chairman Brezhnev to the FRG, Minister Genscher stressed that the FRG Government sees this as an important event and that it will endeavor, within its possibilities, to contribute to the consolidation of the East-West dialogue, in which context it also bears in mind the importance of its relations with the German Democratic Republic.

The federal secretary explained the Yugoslav stand that the dialogue between East and West should create the possibilities and open the ways for the consolidation of universal detente.

Considerable attention during the exchange of views was paid to the present state of the Madrid meeting and to the prospects of its successful conclusion. It was noted that both countries will work for the complete success of the meeting so that an agreement can be reached on holding a European disarmament conference. They agreed that the success of the Madrid meeting will be a significant step for improving trust in Europe, in keeping with the Helsinki Final Act.

Views were also exchanged on the forthcoming Cancun summit for which both governments are making intensive preparations, proceeding as they do from the fact that the solution of major and complex problems within the whole context of North-South relations is essential for the stability of international relations. In their contacts with other interested countries the two sides will work for the success of the summit. Both sides express their conviction that the summit should open the door to global negotiations. The need was stressed for the summit to pay equal attention to problems of trade and industrial development, energy, food and monetary questions.

Federal secretary J. Vrhovec briefed Minister Genscher on the activities of the movement of nonaligned countries and explained the main preoccupations of nonaligned countries in the present international situation. In his turn Minister Genscher reiterated the importance of the Nonaligned Movement as an independent and constructive factor in international relations and expressed particular respect for the nonaligned policy and the role of Yugoslavia in the world.

Minister Genscher acquainted Federal Secretary J. Vrhovec about his recent visit to China and his stay in Egypt.

In connection with the exchange of views on the situation in the near [passage indistinct]

The talks between the two ministers were conducted in an atmosphere of friendship and in a spirit of complete mutual respect.

LIBYAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD131414 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1334 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Oct (TANJUG) -- Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, member of the Revolution Command Council and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, [SPLAJ], arrived today for an official, friendly visit to our country and armed forces.

At Batanjnica Airport the high-ranking guest and members of the delegation from friendly and nonaligned Libya were welcomed by Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary of national defense, and his associates.

Representatives of the SPLAJ People's Bureau to Yugoslavia were also there to welcome the delegation.

During their stay in our country the guests from Libya will visit some institutions of our armed forces and will have talks with senior commanders of the Yugoslav People's Army.

13 OCT FEDERAL PRESIDENCY SESSION NOTED

LD132226 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1354 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Oct (TANJUG) -- A session of the Presidency of the SFRY was held in Belgrade today chaired by President Sergej Kraigher.

The Presidency discussed and adopted the report on Yugoslavia's participation in the international meeting on cooperation and development to be held in Cancun on 22, 23 October.

President of the SFRY Presidency Sergej Kraigher will represent Yugoslavia at this meeting which will be attended by heads of state or government of 22 developing and developed countries. In the Presidency's assessment, the meeting in Cancun, is significant because it is being held at a time when the international situation, both in the economic and political sphere, is extremely grave and uncertain, threatens world peace and most severely affects the nonaligned and developing countries. It was stressed at the session of the Presidency that the halting of the further worsening of the position of the developing countries, the speedier activation of their development potential, their more equitable participation in the international exchange, the implementation of full sovereignty in the disposal of national natural resources and the affirmation of genuine interdependence of interests between developing and developed countries represent the fundamental conditions for the consolidation of international stability and for a speedier and more harmonious development of all countries.

The Presidency believes that the Cancun meeting could make a real contribution in this sphere, above all, if it were to facilitate the reaching of an agreement at the United Nations on the start of global talks concerning international economic cooperation for development.

Some other issues within the constitutional jurisdiction of the SFRY Presidency were also discussed at the session.

POLITIKA COMMENTS ON LCY PLENUM, 'BITTER TRUTH'

AU101849 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Oct 81 p 3

[Miroslav Stojanovic commentary: "Bitter Truth"]

[Excerpts] Practically everything is already known about the dramatic economic situation we are now in. It is a peculiar paradox that it has not yet been completely comprehended.

It has long been suspected and warnings have been sounded about the way we have embarked upon such a manner of life and behavior, but we obviously have lacked the strength to stop. Or have we lacked the common wish and determination to do so? Will we have such resolution now when everything is incomparably more difficult?

We need much more unity and determination for this infinitely difficult job. Can we count on such qualities now or in the near future?

There are obviously many questions. The answers are uncertain. One of them, however, is rudely certain: If dilemmas exist on how to get out of the economic deadend, there is no dilemma that it must be done at any price and as soon as possible.

Obviously the moment of truth has arrived. The sobering up will be, it seems, both inevitable and to the same extent bitter and pitiless. Perhaps the greatest benefit of the present crisis will be derived precisely in this respect.

It indeed remains a matter for thorough political analyses to find out why decisions to build without money have been taken so easily. These have been decisions to build on a tremendous scale. The amount we possessed has been practically no guide to how much will be built. What has abolished economic laws and installed an apparently magnificent financial structure which is so often false: The answer can probably be looked for in the fact that when cornerstones were festively laid, political blessing was the primary concern and financial backing the last. One has built (and continues to build) on the basis of an nonexisting income, and checks have been written against the future.

Many occurrences of disunity have sprouted in the united system from such ground: localisms, regionalism, nationalisms and bureaucratism. There have been more and more restrictions and fences put up. Everybody has had something: One had energy, another food, yet another raw materials or other advantages, but they all have wanted to have everything. This has been and remains hellishly difficult, expensive, absurd and anachronistic.

The circumstances and the fact that enormous sums have fallen due because of the large payments deficit, sums which we must pay this year and especially next year for capital repayment and interest -- which dangerously threaten the country's foreign liquidity -- have made exports our decisive questions, our to be or not to be.

The present economic troubles have nonetheless not come out of the blue. Why has the awareness matured so slowly that radical measures are needed to get out of the crisis that broke out so drastically in our country as early as 1975?

The last session of the LCY Central Committee session provided a large number of precise, clear answers to questions which were unsolved for a long time.

An assessment made at this session appears to us very illustrative. This assessment speaks about some kind of vicious circle within which we moved and from which we must obviously get out. Economic policy was unable to realize political stands, while policy was unable to create such a political mood in which things would be changed more radically. The need for substantial changes is now inevitable.

LCY SECRETARY CULAFIC ON STABILIZATION TASKS

AU112123 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Unattributed report on statement by Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, for Titograd radio and television -- date and place not given, recorded portions in quotation marks]

[Text] Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has made a statement for Titograd television in connection with the 21st session of the LCY Central Committee which determined the tasks in the struggle for economic stabilization. We will now carry the excerpts from Dobroslav Culafic's statement which we have received from Titograd radio. Referring to the tasks of the League of Communists in economic stabilization, Dobroslav Culafic said:

"I think that there is no doubt whatsoever in this connection that the LCY must now launch a resolute action. Both the public, the wide political public, and the League of Communists as a whole expect that. It must not now betray these expectations. I also think that we will now have to ensure immediately that all members of the LCY Central Committee go to the basic organizations of the League of Communists and that they go to communes, to talk to and consult with the communists, to struggle for these views of the League of Communists which we now have, to explain this policy not only within the League of Communists but also beyond it, and to speak to the workers, citizens and working people. According to certain deliberations up to now, I think that we will immediately have to hold numerous meetings and discussions with communists, for instance in the National Bank of Yugoslavia and the Social Accounting Service. We must hold discussions with the most responsible communists in the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia, in the Club of Delegates of the SFRY Assembly. We must hold discussions with the most responsible communists in the federation's organs and organizations. And we must insist that all of them, depending on their position in society, consistently work to implement the Central Committee conclusions.

"In the same way we must also change some things in the work of our Presidium and in the work of the Central Committee to ensure that we more often include specific problems in our agendas, and adopt views on these problems and determine reasons why certain important views included in the stabilization program are not being implemented. We must hold and are already preparing for discussions with the most responsible communists working in the information media to ensure that the information media make their contribution to all that.

"I think that it must be stated that precisely now is the opportunity and the right moment for all basic organizations of the League of Communists in the country and all leaderships of the League of Communists to critically examine their work and activities and, in accordance with the situation in which we now find ourselves, to determine their tasks and strengthen responsibility in their own ranks for implementations, or for failures and hesitations in implementing the stabilization tasks. This is the opportunity and the right time to carry out differentiation within the LCY on all these most important and vital stabilization problems."

Referring to the Central Committee's conclusions on the need for more rigorous savings, Culafic said:

"We must bear in mind the fact that what is involved here are political issues and a strengthening of confidence of members of the League of Communists, and the working people, in the leadership and this policy. At the same time, what is involved here is ultimately also a question of strengthening our socialist morals in our society. I think that it can be said that everywhere spending is in excess of needs. Social funds are being wasted, social property is being abused and social property is being used very lightly. I think that sufficient responsibility for using social property is still lacking in this respect. All this is discussed in rather general terms in our country. Every basic organization of associated labor and every organization of the League of Communists everywhere must demand the responsibility of the individuals who make decisions on these matters. And they must demand responsibility for all decisions ranging from using a passenger automobile and possible abuses in this connection to decisions on large investments and some other important decisions involving large funds.

"It is difficult to understand how, despite the clear views of the League of Communists, it would happen that recently 1,200 people from Yugoslavia traveled to the Leipzig Fair. It is really difficult to understand, or a European competition of typists is being currently held somewhere in Europe and about 120 of the total of 400 participants in that competition are from Yugoslavia. It is also difficult to understand the need for Yugoslavia to have the numerically strongest representation at the Karpov-Korchnoi chess match. It is further difficult to understand that banquets continue to be held for every jubilee organized in our country, that the social funds continue to be abused, that social automobiles, that is, automobiles in social ownership, continue to be used for private purposes against all regulations or for invented trips or of trips which can be made by other means, and so forth.

"I think that now we must also bear in mind the fact that there are individuals who claim that with all this we are in fact dealing in trifles, that what is involved are primitive demands which fail to understand the needs of modern times and the needs of economic operations and so forth and so forth. I think that what is in fact involved in all these instances is the opposition of the petit bourgeois in our ranks and the opposition of small and big bureaucrats, and that what is involved are in fact the people who want to continue their acts of usurpation of social property.

"I personally think that, if the communists fail to lead in all that as regards these issues of saving and economizing -- and this means saving and economizing in the broadest sense and not only in what I have mentioned but also saving and economizing in energy, grain, production, utilization of production capacities and so forth -- then they really are failing to fulfill their ideological-political role in this situation."

KRAIGHER RECEIVES SELF-MANAGEMENT ATTORNEYS

LD132310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1930 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Oct (TANJUG) -- President of the SFRY Presidency Sergej Kraigher today received at the Palace of the Federation the Republican and Provincial Social Attorneys of Self-Management, led by Federal Social Attorney of Self-Management Momcilo Milovanovic.

In the talks, the SFRY Presidency president was informed of the activity and topical tasks of social attorneys of self-management in the protection of self-managing rights and social property. This is a question of the function and work guidelines of this significant social organ of our self-managing system which stem from the constitutional and legislative powers and responsibilties.

Reference was also made in the talks, among other things, to the implementation of the premises of the law on associated labor and of the system of social planning in order to make it possible for associated workers truly to gain control over the income and thus over all relations in social reproduction.

The pooling of labor, resources and the income-based relations, as stated, should in practice assume more and more their relevant social significance. In this way municipal, regional, provincial and republican borders will be overcome more speedily as well as the tendencies of group-property appropriation and etatist behavior.

Reference was also made to the role of social attorneys of self-management in taking measures and legal steps in order to prevent behavior which, by increasing prices and monopolist pressures, ensures funds for investments and unjustified syphoning off of funds. Social attorneys of self-management also face major tasks in strengthening the direct decisionmaking process by workers in the sphere of joint and general consumption, the strict implementation of the declared investment policy and promotion of the system of the free exchange of labor.

Social attorneys of self-management also spoke about their tasks in the sphere of distribution of funds for personal incomes and about their obligations to exert an influence on the coordination of general self-managing acts with the provisions of the law on associated labor. They also spoke of their contribution to formulation of criteria for distribution which will provide incentives for workers to work better and more productively and which will be more realistic and more understandable to the workers. Social attorneys of self-management can also play a crucial role in preventing phenomena of social income being syphoned off into private hands.

The president of the SFRY Presidency paid tribute to the social attorneys of self-mangement for their successful activity up to now on the realization of their specific social function and pointed out the great significance of their social organ which acted preventively and by adopting the appropriate measures and legal instruments. He laid particular stress on the need for the further organizational consolidation and cadre strengthening of this social institution, so that it will be able to involve itself independently and even more successfully in the carrying out of the major tasks with which it had been entrusted by our socialist self-managing society.

It is indispensable that the social attorneys of self-management should devote the greatest attention to the most essential questions of the socioeconomic system and to the protection of social property relations in order to be able to make an even greater contribution in this way to the promotion of self-management relations and the development of the unified Yugoslav market. The struggle against the monopolist positions of the composite organizations of associated labor and the influence of the interests of the multinational companies, which disturb the functioning of the unified Yugoslav market is of a great importance for the realization of the rights of the workers in the basic organizations of associated labor. The social attorneys of self-management should pay even more attention to the self-managing organizing of workers in the basic organizations of associated labor and to the pooling of their labor and resources as the basic form of self-managing concentration of the resources of social reproduction in the service of the realization of the goals of social development and economic policy.

This organ is dutybound to ensure that the constitution and laws are respected, especially in the domain of social agreement seeking and self-managing consultations held with the aim of encouraging the pooling of labor and resources, promoting distribution in accordance with the results of work and the concrete regularization of the question of individual and collective responsibility, which must be given full support by all the organized socialist forces.

By means of this kind of activity and comprehensive cooperation with all the organs of self-managing, social and state control, Sergej Kraigher stressed, the social attorneys of self-management will make a significant contribution to the efforts to reduce the need for administrative interventions and to the further consolidation of socialist self-managing relations in society.